PUMPS & PUMPSETS for ALL PURPOSES
INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING Co.,

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 229 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STOP PRESS.
Do you want Loan? Do you wish to have your own building? Please send your full address along with four half anna stamps for our several literatures.
WANTED Men and Women to work in their Spare time. Monthly income more than Rs. 300!
For Insurance of every type please address to:—
BHOGILAL HIRALAL SHAH & CO.,
Post Box No.:—713, BOMBAY.
Tel. Address:—"BHOGILALCO."

Soviet Brake On German Wheel

Balkan Plan To Check Nazi Drive

MOSCOW'S PEACE FRONT IN EAST EUROPE

Pan-Slavism Under "Red" Lead And Italian Support Upsets Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

HERR von Ribbentrop who left by air for Moscow at 09-00 accompanied by the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin and arrived at the Soviet capital at 17.50 local time. Herr von Ribbentrop was accompanied by Herr Forster, Head of the Civil Administration at Danzig.

HERR VON RIBBENTROP'S FLIGHT TO MOSCOW ATTRACTS THE WIDEST INTEREST, SAYS A LONDON CABLE. CRITICS ASK WHY THE SOVIET HAS SUDDENLY MOBILISED FOUR MILLION MEN, WHEN IT ALREADY HAD HALF A MILLION ON THE POLISH FRONTIER, WHICH WOULD BE AMPLE IF THE OCCUPATION OF WHITE RUSSIA AND POLISH UKRAINE WAS ONLY INTENDED.

THE NAZIS ARE BELIEVED TO BE PARTICULARLY NERVOUS OF THE REVIVAL OF PAN-SLAVISM THROUGHOUT THE BALKANS UNDER COMMUNIST DIRECTION.

The possibility of a pact between Italy, Russia and the Balkan States for the maintenance of peace in Eastern Europe is mentioned by a Bukharest correspondent.

Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Greece might form a Balkan Entente and Italy and Russia might guarantee the "Status Quo".—Reuter.

MOSCOW RECEPTION TO RIBBENTROP

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

The aerodrome at Moscow was gaily decorated in honour of Herr von Ribbentrop's visit. A large gathering of Soviet and German officials, the former headed by M. Potemkin as also the Italian Ambassador were present to welcome the German visitors

Herr von Ribbentrop inspected a guard of honour before going to the Germany Embassy.—Reuter.

Hitler-Ribbentrop Parleys

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop arrived in Berlin last night from the Polish Front in the Fuehrer's private train according to a Berlin wireless broadcast.

Herr von Ribbentrop has had several long private talks with Hitler during the past two days prior to his visit to Moscow.

Ribbentrop is expected to return to Berlin on Friday.—Reuter.

CHECK TO GERMAN DOMINANCE

Moscow Plans New Balkan 'Entente'

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The visit of the Turkish Foreign Minister to Moscow is the cause of considerable speculation abroad.

M. Sarajoglu continued his talks with M. Molotov to-day. On the basis of past reports it is indicated that the talks were about general Balkan problems and Turko-Russian relations.

In the meantime an interesting report from an Agency correspondent in Bucharest, who quotes diplomatic circles, has reached here. The correspondent suggests that negotiations may be under way for a Balkan Union under the patronage of Russia and Italy. It is suggested that Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia Hungary and Greece might form a Balkan Union and that Italy and Russia

Continued on Page 8 Col. 4)

PURGE OF 'REDS' IN PARIS

PARIS, Sept. 27.

The Government's decision to dissolve the Communist Party is believed in both French and foreign diplomatic circles to have more than internal significance. The step has been taken, when many countries in urope and even America have been showing uneasiness at the advance of the Soviet army to the Carpathians and the rapid Sovietisation of a large part of Poland. These facts, coupled with the pressure exerted by the Soviets on the Baltic States, have caused a feeling of anxiety in countries of Central and South Eastern Europe. German propaganda had represented France as a prey of the Red peril. To-day, the situation is reversed. The Balkan countries particularly are beginning to exchange views and forget differences, in order to find grounds for solidarity in the face of Soviet expansion.—Reuter.

Fr. Anti-"Red" Decree In Operation

PARIS, Sept. 27.

To-day the French police visited Communist quarters to carry out last night's decree.

All sections of the French Press approve the decree with the exception of M. Blum, former Socialist Premier, in his paper "L'Populaire." The Communist Press no longer exists.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ZETLAND'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Lord Zetland said:

"I think that the time has been illchosen by the leaders of the Congress for reiteration of their claims. I am not for the moment in a position to give any further information with regard to the discussions taking place between the Governor-General and the Indian leaders."—Reuter

BRITAIN'S BIG WAR BILL

JAWAHAR & RAJEN BABU INVITED BY VICEROY

Working Committee To Meet At Delhi: A. I. C. C. Venue Also May Be Changed

WARDHA, Sept. 27.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the Congress War Sub-Committee have been invited by H. E. the Viceroy to meet him on October 3.

The Congress Working Committee will meet at Delhi after Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Nehru interview the Viceroy.

It is probable that the venue of the All-India Congress Committee, which is scheduled to meet at Wardha, on October 7, may be changed to Delhi.

The War Sub-Committee will meet at Wardha probably on September 29.

Mahatma Gandhi is reaching Wardha to-morrow evening.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is also arriving here to-morrow.—United Press.

Gandhi Jayanti In London

B. B. C. Invites Kamaladevi To Broadcast To Empire On October 2

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

This year the B.B.C. is taking official notice of Gandhiji's birthday.

It is understood that it has invited Mrs. Kamaladevi to broadcast to the Empire on Mahatma Gandhi on October 2 at 5 p.m. (B.S.T.).

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR WARDHA

NEW DELHI: Sept. 27

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by his Secretary, left for Wardha this evening by the Grand Trunk Express.

He is reported to have told a friend in Delhi that he will be back in Delhi on October 3.—A.P.

SIR SIKANDAR & T. K. GHOSE SEE VICEROY

SIMLA, Sept. 27

The second stage in the Viceroy's talks with political leaders in India is expected to begin in Delhi soon after His Excellency arrives there on October 2.

As already announced, besides Gandhiji, Mr. Jinnah has also been invited to see His Excellency.

Invitation is also understood to have been issued to Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, editor, "Amrit Bazar Patrika," had interviews with His Excellency today.—A. P.

Sapru Talks With Viceroy

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The "United Press" has been reliably informed that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's interview with the Viceroy had not much political significance.

The main topic of discussion related to employment tax in the United Provinces now before the Viceroy for his assent.

Constitutional questions, it appears, were discussed in passing.—United Press.

"BREMEN" REACHES SOVIET PORT?

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons that the German liner "Bremen" is believed to be in a North Russian port.—Reuter.

ALWAR, Sept. 26.—The Alwar Government has begun a drive against corruption among officials. The campaign has started with Law courts where several clerks have recently been either reduced in grade or transferred from the city to mofussil courts.—United Press.

Simla and Allahabad Reactions on Ghandi-Linlithgow Talks

(on Page 10)

Huge Tax Burdens

SIMON'S EMERGENCY BUDGET

Increases In Income-Tax, Death Duties, Liquor And Sur Taxes

LIMIT NOT REACHED

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Introducing the War Emergency Budget Sir John Simon said that he could not guarantee that the 500 million vote of credit would be sufficient to cover all requirements upto March 31 next. It was obviously impossible that the whole of Britain's war expenditure could be provided from taxation.

Sir John Simon foreshadowed National Defence Loans on a larger scale. The time had not yet come to issue a National Loan. "When the time comes new loans of various types would be offered."

The income-tax standard rate has been raised to seven shillings six pence in a full year. It is to remain at seven shillings for this financial year.

BUDGET FEATURES

Substantial allround increases in direct and indirect taxation, including the raising of the income-tax level to seven shillings six pence in the pound and large increases in so-called luxury ar-

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

NO STATEMENT YET ON INDIA

Replying to Mr. Sorensen, Sir Hugh O'Neill said he was aware of the statement of policy issued by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and the matter was under general consideration of the Government. He was not in a position to make a statement at present.

CONGRESS DEMAND IN LORDS

Snell's View Of Working Committee's Resolution

In the House of Lords, Lord Snell called attention to the statement on the situation in India made yesterday on behalf of the Government and said that his first word was that it was necessary that "we should not overestimate the seriousness of the attitude, which the Congress Party thought it right to assume. It was natural that they would wish to take advantage of this crisis to further their own political claims. These claims were not new.

They were part of a very old programme and these claims were now being merely restated. We have all been encouraged by what has happened since the India Act was passed. This will undoubtedly produce episodes, but this will be overcome. Every month's experience gained is something to the common advantage. We understand the anxiety of the Indian people about their political situation. We have always wished self-Government in India to grow, but there is a time or rather there are times when to pause in demands is really to progress more quickly than by hurrying on where you cannot see clearly. I have no right other than that of an old worker for Indian freedom to advise Indians at the present time. They are able loyal and sincere men. But we have also social plans of our own, which we have had to suspend.—Reuter.

Tragic End To Heroic Defence Of Warsaw

POLISH COMMAND'S OFFER OF SURRENDER

Terms Of Capitulation Of Capital Being Discussed

LONDON, September 27.

A WARSAW report states that an armistice has been agreed upon since noon and conditions of Capitulation are being discussed.

No confirmation, however, has been received in Polish official quarters in London of the German claim that Warsaw has offered to surrender.

During a propaganda speech broadcast by the German wireless it was stated that the Germans had taken 450,000 Polish prisoners.—Reuter.

SURRENDER OF WARSAW?

Nazi Command's Claim

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

A High Command Communique claims that the Polish Commander in Warsaw has offered to surrender the town and garrison.

It is added that Gen. Blaskowitz has been appointed to negotiate the surrender on behalf Germany.

The Communique states:

In the east German troops are approaching the line of demarcation agreed with the Soviet Government. The forty-first Polish Division and Cavalry Brigade—part of the dispersed Polish army between the German and advancing Russian troops—were taken prisoner yesterday east of Bilgoraj.

Warsaw, which at the outbreak of hostilities was considered an open town and respected accordingly, had been transformed into a fortress by the measures of the Commander, who restored old forts and armed part of the civil population.

Our attack yesterday brought into German hands the first line forts in the north of the city and the second line in the south. As a result of these attacks, the Polish Commander to-day offered to surrender the town and garrison. The German Commander-in-Chief has commissioned Gen. Blaskowitz to negotiate the terms of surrender.

The Air-Force attacked objectives of military importance in Modlin.—Reuter.

GUERILLAS HARASS GERMAN FLANKS

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Admiration for the dauntless defence of Warsaw despite flame and famine is unbounded. Polish guerrillas are now reported to be reforming along the river San, harassing German flanks and communications.

Military critics believe that that German losses in Poland cannot be negligible. French observers say that the new German troops on the Western Front are from the interior of Germany and certainly not from Poland.—Reuter.

RUMANIA SEIZES POLISH GOLD

Twenty-Five Million Sterling Involved

LONDON, Sept. 27.

According to a Polish source, the Rumanian Government seized fourteen lorries and motor cars

(Continued on page 7 col.3)

On Western Front

Siegfried Line Damaged

French Artillery Works Havoc: Nazis Unable To Hold Saarbruecken

LONDON, Sept. 27.

An unofficial report from Paris says that French artillery seriously damaged the Siegfried Line in the region of Saarbruecken and Moselle.

The report suggests that in this area there are thirty to forty pillboxes per square mile and important positions were wiped out.

German artillery action is protecting German troops who are toiling to build up blockhouses, new concrete shelters and gunpits.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF SAARBRUECKEN

PARIS, Sept. 27.

Germans have completely evacuated Saarbruecken. The French are seriously threatening Zweibruecken, which is under continuous artillery fire.—Reuter.

NAZIS UNABLE TO HOLD TOWN

Saarbruecken was evacuated because French artillery and machinegun fire have become so heavy that Germans are unable to hold the town. They are trying to loosen the grip with which the French are partly encircling it.

Between Zweibruecken and Hornbach Germans are showing uneasiness owing to the French hold on the Ohrenthal Salient, which protrudes into German territory, its ridges dominating the Hornbach stream. German guns have been pounding the Salient for several days.—Reuter.

NAZI AIR ARM NOT MUCH IN EVIDENCE

LONDON, Sept. 27.

As activity develops on the whole of the Siegfried Line, the value of the Allied reconnais-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 7)

PROPERTY TAX CASE DISMISSED

(Continued from back page.)

tion of this character, the Privy Council and the Federal Court had laid down that the court must have regard to the pitch and substance of the tax, which was challenged and not merely to the form in which it might have been imposed.

His lordship said that in construing the Government of India Act, the Court was entitled to look to the Legislative practice prevailing in England and India at the time when the Act was passed. Accordingly, it was urged by the Advocate General that the Court might have regard to the fact that taxes on lands and buildings imposed primarily upon the owner and made a charge on lands and buildings concerned, had been for many years a well recognised form of taxation in India in municipal affairs. It was, therefore, argued that the Legislature must have intended to enable Provincial Governments to continue to impose taxes of this nature by including taxes on lands and buildings in Item 42 of the Provincial List.

"The question to be determined, therefore, came back to whether the impugned tax was a tax on income. I am of opinion that it is not."

If the tax was not a tax on income, the further question remained whether it was a tax on the capital value of the assets of the plaintiff within Item 55. It was impossible to say that this tax, although it was a tax on lands and buildings, was a tax on the capital value of the lands and buildings. It was imposed without any relation to the capital value except so far as such value could be ascertained by reference to the rateable value.

On the issue of jurisdiction, his lordship observed that on behalf of the Government a point had been raised that under Section 226 of the Government of India Act no High Court should have jurisdiction in any matter concerning the revenue. This, his lordship said, only applied where the tax which was challenged was a legal tax. To refuse jurisdiction to try the question whether the tax was legal or not would involve deciding the case against the plaintiff without hearing him on the legality of the tax.

His lordship held that Part VI. of the Bombay Finance Act was not "ultra vires" of the Provincial Legislature and that the Urban Immovable Property Tax was a valid tax.

If that be so, it seemed to his lordship that the question whether the tax could be raised by Municipal authorities in the manner provided was a matter concerning the revenue and therefore the jurisdiction of the Court to determine that question was barred by section 226 of the Government of India Act. His lordship, therefore, expressed no opinion on that question.

His lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

Mr. Justice Broomfield, in his concurring judgment, observed that it was impossible to say that the employment of the annual value as the measure of the impugned tax was any indication that it was a tax on income. The Court had to discover what was the essential character of the tax, apart from the mere machinery by which it was assessed. The court had to look mainly at the charging sections of the Finance Act.

Looking at the essential character of the tax from a legal point of view, it might be described as a tax on lands and buildings imposed on the owners as owners and assessed by a somewhat arbitrary but not inequitable standard which was not dependant either on the income of the assessee or on the capital value of the properties.

Mr. Justice Kania, in his concurring judgment, observed that in order to determine the character of the impugned tax, the court was asked to note the points of similarity between the impugned tax and the income-tax. Every tax, because it was a direct tax, did not necessarily become an income-tax. Nor did it necessarily become an income-tax because there was a graduated tax. The adoption of the annual letting value as the standard for fixing the rate might be one which was convenient but did not necessarily make the tax income-tax. His lordship held that the impugned tax was not of an nature to encroach upon Item 54 of the Federal List and was not a tax on income; nor was it a tax on the capital value of the assets of the plaintiff under Item 55 of the Federal List.

Trade Price-Fixing In New York Near Months

HEDGE SELLING DEPRESSES DISTANT DELIVERIES

Prices Steady But Inactive Session

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton Market opened steady but was inactive. Prices advanced in response to late upturn in Liverpool, Spot Houses buying, short covering, tightness of October position and prompt stoppage of 400 bales tenders. Prices reacted on increased hedge selling through Co-operative and New Orleans selling but this met trade support on limits continued price fixing in near month cottons and Liverpool buying against sales abroad absorbed foreign and domestic liquidation of distants with market generally quiet. Outside interest was lacking pending developments in Washington.

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening October was quoted 6 points up at 9.08 and declined to 9.04 which was the lowest level for the day but there developed buying and prices advanced to 9.12 which was the highest level. Thus both high and low levels were reached during the first hour. The market was quiet and irregular and finally closed at rise of 7 points to a decline of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 9.11 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady with improved demand for near months and closed unchanged to a rise of 7 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised 4 points at 9.08 c. per lb.

LIVERPOON MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 5.89. There was absence of speculative interest. Holding movement in the South is being counteracted by easier tendency of freight situation. Hedging met covering and trade calling. The market closed at a rise of 5 points to unchanged. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.70 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton Market was easy with increased selling. Giza futures closed 11 to 2 points down and Uppers were 12 to 8 points lower. There was again heavy selling in Egyptian Cotton. Sakels declined 43 to 47 points and Ashmouni prices lost 52 to 46 points.

WAR COMPLICATIONS.

"More offerings were brought out later by the weakness of the stock markets, reflecting growing nervousness over the foreign political situation, and more favourable weather conditions in the eastern part of the belt, and there was indifferent demand to meet selling orders from abroad and from Wall Street.

WALL-STREET INTEREST.

Prices moved higher later on, when there was a temporary subsidence of European war fears evidenced by the rally on the stock market, and a fairly general demand found few contracts available. Trade, spot houses, and brokers with foreign connections were buyers, and gains were widened as a result of fairly active covering of December shorts held by Wall-Street interests. Although doubts still existed as to the ability of the market to resist an increased crop movement, the lack of any sign of hedging pressure coupled with the temporary subsidence of political nervousness brought more buyers into the market, regardless of the current dullness of textile business and the improvement in weather conditions. A further hardening of values came when continued trade demand exceeded disappointingly small hedge offerings.

INSURANCE RATES.

International complications have now taken a stronger hold on the market, and the steadiness has given way; buyers show a general disposition to avoid fresh commitments pending some clarification of the European political situation. Increased selling followed the announcement of the rise in Lloyd's war risk insurance rates, and prices fell.

Features contributing to the bearish trend were the easier Stock Exchange, the continued dullness of Worth Street, and better weather conditions.

The weekly report says the temperatures in the cotton belt averaged near to normal. Rainfall was heavy in most of the east, moderate to heavy in the central west, and mostly light in the west. Crop progress was good generally in the north central areas, and fair in the west, but in the south central, south-east, and eastern parts the weather was unfavourably wet."—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York Old October highest (10-22 a.m.)	9.12+10
New York Old October lowest (10-4 a.m.)	9.04+02
Liverpool October highest	5.95+08
Liverpool October lowest	5.87

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Fixations nears, hedging distants owing advance parity price mandatory loan level, believed around 8.30.

Messrs. Kalyanji and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Foreign and domestic liquidation in distants offset Liverpool buying. Demand lacking pending Washington developments.

NEW YORK COTTON

New Contracts

New York, Sept 26

OCTOBER	9.22+07
DECEMBER	9.89+02
JANUARY	8.62—03
MARCH	8.72—04
MAY	8.52—04
JULY	8.34+01

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 26

October	9.09+07
December	8.76+03
January	8.65—01
March	8.54—04
May	8.31—04
July	8.13—01
Middling Spot	9.11+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept 26

October	9.21+07
December	8.88+05
January	8.77
Middling Spot	9.08+04

NEW YORK

New York, Sept 26

11 A.M. RANGES—	
October	9.09
December	8.76
March	8.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept 26

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	51,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	9,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 26

September	6.06+05
October	5.92+05
November	5.82+03
December	5.78+03
January	5.75+02
February	5.72+01
March	5.70+01
April	5.68+01
May	5.66+01
June	5.62+01
July	5.58
Middling Spot	6.70—05
11-12 a.m. quotations	
October	5.80
January	5.74

JAVA SUGAR PRICES LIKELY TO DECLINE IN NEAR FUTURE

Bombay, Sept 27

Java sugar: Since our last review, local market for ready Java sugar has remained dull and depressed with a sharp decline of about twelve annas per cwt. due to heavy pressure of sales by weakholders both for ready and September arrivals. As regards distant positions, for October December, decline has been comparatively much less as owing to higher prices ruling in Java, it is expected that demand will develop for these months from Out Ports in view of the lower prices ruling in the local market. New York Terminal market has in the meantime remained unchanged while Java market was reported firm. It was reported that Exporters in Java were not further interested in repurchasing. Locally there was a good deal of turnover between dealers and outsiders at current rates but at the close tone was weak owing to further pressure of sales for September at cut prices.

INDIAN SUGAR

The prices for ready are almost nominal as the stocks are exhausted. As regards forward, so far there is no interest as the local stocks for ready Java sugar are ample and are sold at prices which are very low as compared with the quotations for Indian sugar. There is so far no reliable information available as to the outturn of new crop but it is generally believed that owing to high prices of chemicals etc., the manufacturing cost will be much higher resulting in higher prices for the New crop. As far as Indian sugar is concerned situation is very uncertain at the moment and it is therefore difficult to forecast any opinion one way or the other.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market, there is a decline of 3 points in December while other positions are unchanged. Java market was reported firm but at the close was reported to be somewhat quiet with no repurchasing interest as it used to be during the beginning of the week.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was practically no interest in Indian sugar either in ready or forward. As regards Java sugar the prices generally fluctuate according to the reports received from Bombay. Business was however very restricted owing to Government control and other measures due to War.

GENERAL

Local prices for ready Java sugar are likely to decline further as the stocks are heavy and there is possibility of further liquidation with the arrivals of September shipments in course of next week. As regards future course of the market, the situation is at the moment uncertain but looking to the conditions of Java market, it seems, prices will gradually improve after Major portion from the September arrivals either goes into the consumption or stored. The present prices are decidedly very low as compared with Java and discounts most of the bearish factors and further decline is unlikely subject of course to unforseen circumstances.

HAPUR MARKET

Hapur, Sept 27

Wheat ready Rs. 3/1; Mangsir Rs. 3/1/3; Jeth Rs. 3/13; Gram ready Rs. 3/8/7; Mangsir Rs. 3/8; Jeth Rs. 3/3; Barley ready Rs. 2/11/6; Mangsir Rs. 2/11/6; Peas ready Rs. 3/3/3; Mangsir Rs. 3/3; Arhar ready Rs. 3/0/3; Mangsir Rs. 3/0/9; Cottonseed ready Rs. 2/10/6; Maize ready Rs. 2/9/9. Steady firm on outside advices and westerly winds.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept 27

The local Groundnuts and Seeds market remained closed owing to a Hindu holiday.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 27

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 205 for Broach A/M delivery and the market opened at Rs. 205/o. There was scattered buying but general selling including offices developed and prices declined to Rs. 203. The tone of the market was quiet. There was restricted business and the market closed at 3 p.m. it being a Hindu holiday as under:

F. G. M. G. Broach A/M	Rs.	201	8 0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/J	.....	186	0 0
F. G. M. G. Benga. D/J	.....	150	0 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 26

Broach A/M highest 205 1/2 lowest 197 closing at 5 p.m. 198 3/4

Oomra D/J highest 186 lowest 183 1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 185 1/4

Benga! D/J highest 148 1/2 lowest 144 1/2 closing at 5 p.m. 148 1/4

Night sessions Broach A/M opening 200 highest 207 lowest 203 closing 205 1/4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 26

GIZA 2—	
Spot	7.72—29
October	7.17—11
November	7.22—11
January	7.25—08
March	7.26—06
May	7.27—02
July	7.27—02
UPPERS—	
Spot	7.27—40
October	6.68—11
November	6.68—11
January	6.51—09
March	6.46—08
May	6.47—12
July	6.47—12

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 26

SAKELS—	
November	13.26—43
January	13.40—47
March	13.43—47
ASHMOUNI—	
October	10.20—52
December	10.30—52
February	10.47—48
April	10.50—46
June	10.54—46
GIZA—	
November	12.14—52
January	12.32—49
March	12.41—54

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept 27

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 82/8; 4 per cent 1960/70 94/10; 5 per cent 1945/55 104/15.

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 88/8; Bank of Hindusthan 25; Bank of India 124/8; Central Bank 26/12; Imperial Bank F P 1337/8; Imperial Bank P P 326/4; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 99/12; Union Bank 5/4.

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 375; Ambica 264/6; Arun 225; Arvind 1200; Asok 205; Bharatkhand Textiles 1850; Bombay Dyeing 922/8; Buckingham and Carnatics 192; Calico 701/14; Central India 283/2; Century 271/14; Colaba 140; Elgin 140; Gokak 178/12; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 40; Jubilee 257/8; Khatau Makanji 117/8; Kohinoor 318/2; Laxmi Cotton 505; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 112/8; Morarji 133/12; Mysore 102/8; Nandlal Bhandari 79/4; New Great 270; Raipur 700; Rajnagar 165, Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 80; Sholapur 3060; Simplex 96/14; Swadeshi 262/8; Vishnu 1210.

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1375; Tata Hydro Ord 142/8; Tata Power Ord X D 1217/8.

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 136/14; Ajmer Electrics 9/14; Amalgamated 10/4; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 120; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electric XD 143/12.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 560; Associated Cements 141; Belapur 201/4; Bombay Burma New 172/8; Bombay Burma Old 520; Bombay Steam 235/10; Bombay Telephone 78/8; Br B Petrol 4/13; Burma Corporation 6/5; Dalmia Cement 10; Indian Bleaching 103/2; Industrial Investment Tr 42/8; Indian Radio Ord. 367/8; Indian Radio Defd 310; Indian Copper 2/8; Indian Iron 33/12; Mysore sugar 35; Port Canning 71; Premier Construction 75; Rohtas Industries 21/4; Scindia Steam 23/9; Shivrajpur 46; Steel Corp of Bengal 17/12; Tata Oil 48/4; Tata Steel ordy 357; Tata Steel Defd 1786/4.

JUTES

Birla Jute 20/4; Howrah 61/10; Hukumchand 4/5; Kamarhatty 554; Kankinarrah 444; Lawrence 412/8 Reliance 68.

CHICAGO WHEAT STEADY

Bombay, Sept 27

After initial weakness, on rains in Dakotas and the West, Chicago wheat recovered on the constructive influence of Government loan, stronger Wall Street advices, and buying by cash interests.

Winnipeg was easy.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 27

Yellow metal sheet	Rs.	53 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	69 0 0

Tone: Firm.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept 26

December	dol.	0.85 7/8
May	dol.	0.86 1/2
July	dol.	0.85 5/8

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept 27

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—			
Ready (Small Grain)	Rs.	15	2 0
Ready (Large Grain)		15	4 0
Shipment August F B H		5	12 6
Shipment September F B H		5	12 6
Shipment October F B H		6	8 0
Shipment Nov-Dec F B H		6	14 0

Tone: Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 27

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 84/12

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 82/8 nominal.

3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 86/8

3 per cent 1941 Bonds 97

3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 83/8

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 93/8

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 98

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 100

5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 100/9

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 104/8

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/0

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 110

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 92

4 per cent M Deb 1974 92

5 per cent M Deb 1959 101

6 per cent M Deb 1934 114

6 per cent K P. T 1956 114

Unchanged. All rates are nominal.

MONEY MARKET

Pombay, Sept 27

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 1/5 15/16 27 Oct 27 Nov.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 11/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 13/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 338 nominal

Bank's buying T T 326 nomifnal

Bank's buying D D 325 nominal

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,275

Bank's buying T T 1,345

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79

Bank's buying T T 77 3/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 54

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 53 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 85 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 27 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 27th inst.

Shanghai London 0/4 3/4 27th inst.

Japan London 1/2 1/32 27th inst.

Java London 7.43/53 27th inst.

New York London 4.02/4 26th inst.

London New York — 26th inst.

London Paris 175.66 26th inst.

London Italy 78.00 26th inst.

London Belgium 23.50/75 26th inst.

London Switzerland 17.60/80 26th inst.

London Berlin — 26th inst.

London Stockholm 16.70/90 26th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.47/57 26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8-8-0 25th inst.

Gold £8-8-0 26th inst.

Silver London ready 23 1/2 25th inst.

Silver London ready 23 1/2 26th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 1/2 25th inst

Silver London Forward 23 1/2 26th inst.

Silver New York ready 39 1/4 25th inst.

Silver New York ready 39 1/8 26th inst.

London discounts 3 months 3 1/2 per cent 25th inst.

London discounts 3 months 3 1/2 per cent 26th inst.

London discounts 6 months 5 1/2 per cent 25th inst.

London discounts 6 months 5 1/2 per cent 26th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 27

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 in London and 4.00 1/8 at New York.

London silver prices were unchanged at 23 1/2d. both for Spot and forward. There was only small business and the market was quiet. New York Spot silver price was reduced 1/8 at 39 1/8 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/4d. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 61-14-9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 27-2-0. The local silver market ruled firm to-day on active general buying and covering because our prices were below London parity. Prices advanced about Rs. 1/12 above yesterday's low level. Gold was fairly steady with slightly better enquiry.

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	41	6 0
Bhadrapad		41	6 0
Asho		41	6 0

SILVER

Ready		61	10 0
Bhadrapad		61	12 0
Asho		61	14 0

LONDON SILVER

London Sept 26

Spot 23 1/2 Forward 23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 26

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept 26

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 9 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London Sept 26

T T London on:—

New York 4.02/4.04 Paris 176/177 Berlin unquoted Madrid unquoted Montreal 4.45/4.47 Amsterdam 7.47/7.57 Brussels 23.50/23.75 Milan 78.50 Berne 17.60/17.80 Copenhagen 21.00* Stockholm 16.70/16.90 Oslo 17.50/17.70

*Unofficial.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept 26

Rozario Santa Fe September	20/6
South Australian September	21/3

Stock Exchange Displays Steady Tone

TATA STEEL SHARES REACT AFTER EARLY STRENGTH

Further Widening Of Budlee Differences

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

On Tuesday interest on the Wall Street was at low ebb owing to fears of a lengthy and acrimonious Congressional debate over Government's proposals regarding revision of the Neutrality Act. Undertone showed late improvement, however, and the final list was mostly fractionally higher in a steady close with advances among steel and rails gaining upto two dollars. U.S. Steel activity was 85.8 per cent against 79.3 in the preceding week. U. S. Steel Shares closed 1 5/8 at 79 1/4. Anaconda Copper Mining Shares improved 1/8 at 33 5/8 and General Motors gained dollars one at 54 3/4 dollars.

In response to above encouraging advices, the local Share Bazar opened fairly steady and during the early part of the Session prices registered small irregular improvements but later on there was fairly active unloading and absence of buying, with the result that all early gains were wiped out and Steel shares declined below opening levels. Towards the close there was scattered covering which saved the market from a further decline and the tone was barely steady.

The special feature of the day's Session was further widening of budlee differences. It generally believed that the weak holders were forced to pay stiff carrying charges. As against Rs. 15 yesterday, Tata Steel Dfds. commanded a premium of Rs. 18/12 to-day. Ordinary shares were paid Rs. 2/14 and Associated Cement shares annas fifteen. The present budlee differences indicate absence of confidence of stability among members of the Exchange and reminds one of those days of reckless operations during 1937. Those who hold speculative purchases are paying Rs. 18-12 on Tata Steel Dfd. shares to carry their purchases to the next settlement, clearly indicating that they have neither means to accept deliveries nor sufficient margin money to accept deliveries through Banks.

This state calls for attention and early action by the authorities of the Exchange otherwise the situation may become serious inviting a crisis.

The Board of Directors do not think it feasible to introduce fortnightly settlements without actual deliveries as there are many other difficulties.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,806 and advanced to Rs. 1,815. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,785. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 359 and closed at Rs. 357. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 930 and eased off to Rs. 922-8. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 144 and declined to Rs. 141.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 27

100 Ahmed Advance	322	8
250 BOM. DYEING	922	8
100 CENTURY	272	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	285	0
100 COLABA	140	0
100 Coorla	112	8
250 David	40	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	7 3
100 Finlay	113	0
100 GOKAK	179	0
1,000 Hindustan	1,660	0
100 Indore	40	0
100 Khatau	117	8
100 KOHINOOR	318	0
250 Laxmi	505	0
250 Madras United	250	0
100 MORARJI	133	12
250 Model	52	8
50 MYSORE	102	8
200 NEW GREAT	270	0
100 Oosmanshahi	42	0
100 PHOENIX	276	4
25 SASSOON SILK	75	4
50 SIMPLEX	97	8
100 SWADESHI	263	0
1,000 Sholapur	3,060	0
100 SWAN	106	8
500 Vishnu	1210	0
1,000 Westerns	825	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	89	4
25-50 Central	28	12
500 Imperial	1,337	8
125-500 Imp Conty.	326	4
50-100 India	124	12
100 Reserve Bank	99	12
5 Union	5	4
CEMENTS		
100 ASSOCIATED	141	0
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	535	0
15-100 Jupitor	8	13
20 Mercantile	50	0
15-75 New India	32	4
10-50 Oriental	3709	0
10-50 Vulcan	6	12
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	136	14
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY X.D.	1365	0
10 Ajmer	9	14
50 BOMBAY TRAM	120	4
100 Bombay Suburban	165	0
10 Broach	10	8
100 Karachi	191	4
100 Poona	183	8
100 Surat	147	8
100 TATA HYDRO	142	0
1000 TATA POWERS X.D.	1217	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	916	4
100 C. Province	91	0
100 Dh. Baramati	99	0
100 Gujarat	89	4
100 Mandra Bhon	100	0
100 Pachora Jamner	83	13
100 Sara Serajgani	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	721	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp.	6	5
2sh. Indian Copper	2	8
10 Indian Iron and Steel	33	12
10 SHIVRAJPUR	46	3
30 TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,785	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	357	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	560	0
10 Air Service	6	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	201	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	302	8
250 BOMBAY STEAM	286	0
125 B. BURMA	520	0
50 B. BURMA CONTY	169	6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	4-13-3	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	78	8
100 IND. BLEACHING	104	0
100 Western India Match	113	0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	42	8
100 I. Radio Def.	307	8
100 I. Radio Ord.	307	8
100 Port Canning	75	0
30 PREMIER CON.	74	8
15 Scindia	23	9
25 Tata Oil Mill	48	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,325	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	280	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T. F.)	69	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	526	4
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	110	4
6½ p. c. Prem Const. 2nd	93	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	133	2
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1412	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	190	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	151	0
7 p. c. Vishnu	575	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	10
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	47	8
7 p.c. Sholapur	78	6
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	101	8

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 27

Bombay Dyeing (926/4) 930 927 932 927 922/8

Century (270) 275 276 275 272

Central India (283) 290 286 284 283/8 283

Kohinoor (320) 324 321 323 318

New Great (267) 278 273 278 272 270

Simplex (97/8) 99 98 97/8 97

Swadeshi (265) 270 266 264 263

Associated Cement (142/8) 144 142 141

Andhra (1365) 1365

Tram Ord (119/8) 119 120/4

Tata Hydro (142) 142/8

Tata Power (1262/8) XD 1210 1217 1215 1217/8

T Steel Defd (1770) 1800 1805 1795 1815 1785 1792 1785

T Steel Ord (355) 359 360 359 361 357 358 357

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (151/8) 152 151

Bellapur (204) 206 205 204 201

B Steam (286) 290 286

B Burma (520) 532 530 522 525 529

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 26

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars:—

Electric Bond and Share Common 9 1/2 Electric Bond and Share pfd 5 Pfd. 98 3/4 American Telephone and Tel 161 1/2 Western Union Telegraph 38 3/4 Great Northern Pfd 32 New York Central R R 22 3/8 Amrex Corporation 14 1/8 Union Carbon and Carbide 92 3/4 Texas Corporation 47 3/4 St. Oil of N J 51 Socony 13 7/8 Consolidated Oil 8 3/4 Chase National Bank 37 National City Bank of New York 30 1/2 United States Steel 79 1/4 Bethlehem Steel 83 5/8 Crucible Steel 51 Republic Steel 28 Alleghany Ludlum Steel 25 5/8 U. S. Smelting 68 Int. Nickel of Canada 38 1/2 Anaconda Copper Mining 33 5/8 Chrysler Motors 89 1/2 General Motors 54 3/4 General Electric 42 1/4 Woolworth 38 1/2 Lockheeds 29.

Opinion unchanged. Turnover 1,710,000 shares. Steel production 83.8 per cent against 79.3 per cent last week.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 26

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£58
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£66 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£78 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£104
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£62
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1951	£87 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£88 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£100 1/2
Victory Bonds	£102
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£6 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£73
National Bank of India	£26

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

Higher Trend In Cotton

STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET AND IRREGULAR

BOMBAY: September 27.

The New York Market displayed good activity to-day due to better outside interest and scattered trade support, while some covering also helped the market for showing a good rise.

Broach eased as the market was subjected to selling pressure. Later business was transacted at Rs. 205-4 in private.

Movements on the London Stock Exchange were quiet and irregular. Gilt-edgeds attracted some interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Sept. 27.

Previous closing	9.09
To-day's opening	9.10
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	not received
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

Previous closing	5.92
To-day's opening	unquoted
Difference	
To-day's closing	5.83
Difference	—.09
Broach A/M Expectation	

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 27.

The New York cotton displayed considerable activity following good trade support and better outside interest the trend was generally higher.

The trading in October began at 9.10 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and scattered trade buying and covering while later on increased outside support appeared with October touching to 9.26.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Sept. 27.

Locally Broach April/May opened to-night at Rs. 202/8. Owing to some pressure the rate declined to Rs. 201/8. The final closing rate was Rs. 201/12.

After the closing of market business was done at Rs. 205/4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 27.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (9.08/9.08) 9.10/9.10
December (8.78/8.78) 8.79/8.79
January (8.62/8.61) 8.59/8.58

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 27.

American October (5.86) 5.93
American December (5.71) 5.77
Giza October (7.22) 7.20
Giza December (7.20) 7.21

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept. 27.

RUBBER

Spot (9 1/4 buyers) 9 3/8 buyers
Forward October December (9 2/8 paid and buyers) 9 1/2 paid and buyers

METALS

Tin (£229 1/2 buyers £229 3/4 sellers. Very steady) £229 1/2 buyers £230 sellers steady.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Sept. 27.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	18	11	6
Punjab January	15	13	0
Desi American January	22	0	0
Tone:—Weak.			
Wheat September	25	12	0
November	26	9	3
January	27	7	0
July	27	12	3
Tone:—Weak.			
Gram September	33	5	0
November	33	12	9
January	34	2	3
July	29	10	0
Toria September	39	6	0
November	39	12	0
February	39	4	6
Cottonseed September	26	12	0
January	21	1	3

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 26-9-39	1494000	1184000
Receipts yesterday 26-9-39	51000	35000
Exports to date 26-9-39	698000	554000
Stock at Ports 2-9-39	2545000	2846000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-9-39	2744000	2386000
Stock at Liverpool 22-9-39	—	1167000
Visible Supply 22-9-39	—	6490000
Quantity in sight 22-9-39	2308000	1996000
Quantity out of sight 22-9-39	+—	1141000

Intermediate Treasury Bills

Three months' Government of India Intermediate Treasury Bills will be sold from Thursday the 28th September 1939 to 2nd October 1939 at Rs. 99-5-3 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary)

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 27.

Previous closing	4.00 1/8
To-day's opening	4.00 1/2
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 27.

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Sept. 27.

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 27.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.18 1/2) 13.18 1/2
New York on Bombay (30.37) 30.37
London on Milan (78.50) 78.75
London on Shanghai (0-4 3/8) 0-4 3/8
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-1 31/32 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3 7/16 to 3 1/2 per cent) 3 1/2 per cent.
4 months (4 per cent) 4 per cent
6 months (5 per cent) 5 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0
Silver 23 1/2d.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Sept. 27.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay Silver featureless. Market quiet but steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 27.

Spot	(23 1/2d)	23 1/2d nil
Forward	(23 1/2d)	23 1/2d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 27.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat January	3	14	3
Wheat May	3	15	9
Linseed May	6	6	9

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 27.

SILVER

Silver ready	61	7	0
Silver Bhaorapad	61	8	0
Silver Asho	61	12	0

GOLD

Gold ready	41	4	0
Gold Bhadrapad	41	4	0
Gold Asho	41	4	0
Sovereign	27	2	0

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year Since 1st Sept.	Last year
Khandesh		2,607	104
Central India	248	3,548	7,669
Barsi and Nagar	797	6,8.0	523
Hyderabad Gaorani			202
Berar	725	6,353	2,054
Central Provinces	772	613	2,439
Total Oomras	1,942	19,951	13,191
Dholera	351	729	8,383
N W Provinces	492	3,851	2
Rajputana	274	3,116	732
Sind Punjab	387	9,131	4,150
Broach		3	3,450
Coompta and Dharwar	133	4,501	2,865
Westerns Northerns	171	1,541	2,216
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			883
Egyptian, African and Sudan		21,511	39,872
Total	3,750	66,354	75,747
Arrived by road to 21st Sept 1939		2,500	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 21st Sept

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	78	4,297	5,924
Japan and China	2,475	54,301	39,931
Coast Ports	600	1,039	2,261
Up-country by Rail		17,314	19,849
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			26,473
Total	3,153	77,221	94,435

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 27.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/4) £79 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104) £104
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£105) £105
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-63 (£100) £100
5 per cent 1942-47 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 per cent (£94) £94

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1940-50 (£95 1/2) £95 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£62) £62
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£87 1/2) £87 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 1/16) £101 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£102) £102

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (9-3) 9-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (45-0) 45-0
Hydro Electric (dol 2 5/8) dol 2 3/4
Elec Music Industry (7-9) 7-9
Princhin Johnson (16-10 1/2) 17-0
Imperial Chemical (26-4 1/2) 27-0
Woolworth New Ordinary (51-3) 52-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1950 (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (23-4 1/2) 24-0
Unilever Ordinary (28-9) 29-0
Ford Motors (14-6) 14-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44) £44
British American Tobacco Ordinary (78-9) 80-0
Carreas 'A' (£5 1/4) £5 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (101-3) 105-0
P and O Def (20-3) 20-0
Distillers (84-6) 87-0
Bredfords Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (4-9) 5-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (23-9) 23-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-9) 26-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (14-10 1/2) 15-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 50) dol 50
Indian Iron (45-0) 46-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (14-4 1/2) 14-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (26-3) 26-3
Empire of India (18-9) 18-9

JUTES

Barnagore (£12) £12

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-0
Gule Kelampong (16-3) 16-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-7 1/2) 26-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (27-6) 27-6
Burma Corporation (9-0) 9-0
Rio Tintos (£12) £12
East Rand Proprietors (43-9) 42-6
Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/4) £13 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (62-6) 61-3 Ex Div.
Trinidad Leaseholds (93-9) 95-0
Sub Nigel (£9) £9
Spring Mines Split Shares (22-6) 21-3
Union Corporation (£6 1/4) £6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4) 25-0
Anglo Persian (63-9) 61-3
Burma Oil (65-0) 33-9
Mexican Eagle (4-6) 4-7 1/2
Shell Transport (82-6) 83-9
Royal Dutch (£37 3/4) £37 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£25 1/4) £27 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£11 3/4) £12 1/4
London North Eastern Def. (£2 3/8) £2 1/4
London Southern Def (£9 3/4) £10
London Transport 5 per cent (£107 1/2) £107
London Transport 'C' (£66 1/2) £66 1/2

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 27

Bengal Fine	163/65
Bengal F G	159/61
C P 1	205/210
C P 2	202/205
Berar	202/205
Khandesh	192/94
Jalna Sailu	195/98
Khandwa	202/204
Broach	215/17
Surat	255/60
Navsari	275/80
Western Farm	230/35

Ban On Importation Of 38-Bore Revolver

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

A Press Note issued to-day says that the Government of India have prohibited the importation into India of any 38-bore revolver which has been introduced as a service weapon for the Air Force and is likely to be adopted for use by the Indian Army.—United Press.

BARODA.—Harijan week celebrations has started from yesterday in Baroda and will be concluded on October 2. Gandhi week celebrations will begin from October 2 and the organisers expect to sell Khaddar worth about Rs. 50,000.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 22nd day of September 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	15,26,72,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	191,43,53,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,14,84,000
Total Notes issued	216,85,09,000
Total Liabilities	216,85,09,000

ASSETS.—

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	75,55,73,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	37,37,79,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	216,85,09,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 47.92 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 22nd September, 1939.

LIABILITIES. —

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	6,64,35,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,91,99,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	2,68,20,000
(b) Banks	17,75,91,000
(c) Others	1,03,31,000
Bills Payable	13,45,000
Other Liabilities	1,80,57,000
Rupees	42,97,78,000

ASSETS—

Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	15,17,43,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	9,29,000
Rupee Coin	6,58,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,24,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	1,13,23,000
Balances held abroad*	15,90,85,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	89,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	3,80,000
Investments	6,28,40,000
Other Assets	3,33,96,000
Rupees	42,97,78,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

(From The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.).

Bombay, Sept. 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	95	0	0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	94	0	0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th per candy	94	0	0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th per candy	96	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	100	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond per cwt.	15	0	0
Pepper Lampong C.I.F. per cwt.	13	8	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	15	8	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	18	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	20	0	0

Raid On Alleged Gambling Den

(From Our Own Correspondent).

VILE PARLE: Sept. 27.

The Suburban Police now seem to have launched a campaign against this evil and they raided a house in Vile Parle on Sunday last and arrested three persons alleged to be gambling in sutta. A few slips and a cash sum of Rs. 200 were also, it is stated, seized by the Police.

NAVRATRA CELEBRATIONS

As usual, preparations are afoot for celebrating Navratra Mahotsava in Vile Parle and a representative committee under the chairmanship of Sjt. Markandrai Mehta, Chairman of the local Congrsss Committee, is formed and funds are being collected for the purpose.

RECEPTION TO TYAB SHAIKH

Mr. Tyab Shaikh who arrives in Bombay to-day (Thursday), after completing his term of imprisonment will be given a public reception at the Dadar Railway station by the 'G' Ward League of Radical Congressmen, National Youth Organisation, Bharatiya Navayug Mandal, and the United Muslim Youth League. Mr. Shaikh arrives by the Calcutta Mail. Those who desire to participate in the reception are requested to be at the station by 7-30 a.m.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-9-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	94	73	—	38.8	+15.5
Amraoti	92	71	—	24.0	—3.4
Akola	91	73	—	25.1	—1.1
Ahmedabad	93	75	—	19.5	—7.6
Ajmer	91	75	—	7.5	—10.7
Ahmednagar	91	65	—	12.1	—4.9
Ambala	101	73	—	18.5	—4.7
Allahabad	92	76	—	45.4	+11.9
Benares	93	78	—	31.7	—3.0
Bareilly	95	74	—	29.0	—8.6
Bombay	86	78	T	53.5	—12.9
Bangalore	82	68	—	15.3	—3.2
Bhopal	87	71	—	48.3	—
Baroda	92	73	—	26.0	
Belgaum	82	64	—	39.2	+21.1
Bahawalpore	102	71	—	1.7	—2.1
Bijapur	88	67	0.2	15.4	+2.1
Bellary	85	74	—	8.0	—2.5
Bhavnagar	95	73	—	24.7	+5.4
Chittagong	85	77	0.1	89.4	+16.0
Calcutta	89	78	0.7	62.6	+16.4
Cuttack	91	79	—	38.1	+6.4
Cawnpore	97	77	—	33.0	+1.6
Calicut	84	75	—	87.2	+0.3
Colombo	85	77	0.2	26.4	+5.7
Cheerapunji	67	64	17.7	345.0	+17.7
Cocanada	92	79	—	20.1	—1.3
Cochin	80	74	0.7	83.2	+10.9
Dehra Dun	87	67	—	91.0	+18.4
Delhi	100	79	—	15.9	—6.5
Dehra I. Khan	103	71	—	1.5	—3.9
Desa	91	71	—	11.0	—12.2
Dalhousie				47.6	—9.0
Fort Sandeman	92	60	—	3.5	—1.8
Gorakhpur	92	80	—	48.6	+6.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	62	—	13.8	—10.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	97	77	—	—	—6.0
Indore	86	69	—	31.6	+1.9
Jhansi	94	74	—	33.4	+0.9
Jubbulpore	90	72	—	51.3	+2.3
Jacobabad	99	74	—	—	—2.3
Jaipur	96	69	—	7.4	—14.2
Karachi	94	75	—	0.1	—5.8
Kodaikanal	62	52	1.0	16.4	—6.1
Khandwa	88	71	—	24.9	—1.2
Lucknow	93	76	—	32.4	—1.1
Ludhiana	103	74	—	12.0	—9.8
Lahore	103	71	—	9.4	—5.4
Lyallpur	103	72	—	5.5	—5.4
Multan	101	77	—	2.6	—2.5
Mysore	85	67	—	7.5	—5.6
Madras	87	76	0.3	8.0	—6.9
Marmagoa	83	75	—	70.4	—
Malegaon	91	65	—	18.1	+0.2
Mussoorie	67	56	—	55.3	—14.3
Mahableshwar	70	59	—	219.6	—32.8
Murree	75	57	—	21.5	—14.3
Mount Abu	73	61	—	19.5	—37.9
Masulipatam	92	77	—	16.5	—7.0
Mandalay	90	77	—	29.1	+11.0
Mangalore	83	75	0.2	98.7	—7.3
Meerut				17.1	—9.5
Mercara	72	62	—	84.2	—18.6
Nagpur	95	72	—	34.4	—7.8
Ootacamund	65	59	T	25.7	—0.8
Patna	90	76	—	48.9	+7.5
Peshawar	97	69	—	1.1	—3.5
Poona	88	66	—	14.3	—5.3
Pachmarhi	80	66	—	94.5	+25.0
Port Blair	—	70	2.8	59.2	—9.3
Quetta	84	39	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	93	72	0.1	48.9	+3.7
Rawalpindi	99	67	—	16.7	—5.6
Rangoon	85	76	0.1	89.7	+16.5
Ratnagiri	85	75	—	122.0	+29.1
Rajkot	95	73	—	5.1	—19.5
Sialkot	100	76	—	15.5	—7.0
Srinagar	82	47	—	3.0	—4.5
Sholapur	90	71	—	12.0	—8.5
Shillong	71	62	5.1	60.5	+5.7
Simla	70	57	—	43.0	—4.3
Surat	89	76	—	28.7	—9.5
Salem	91	75	—	21.4	+1.9
Trichinopoly	95	77	0.1	9.5	—1.5
Trivandrum	83	77	—	29.4	+0.8
Vizagapatam	88	80	—	11.5	—9.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, September 27.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam and north Bengal. Rainfall has occurred locally in south Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Malabar and at a few stations in Orissa. Local thundershowers are also reported from south-east Madras, scattered thundershowers from Kashmir, north Hyderabad, south Bombay, Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Cherrapunji eighteen inches, Shilong five, Port Blair, Gauhati, Sagra, Cuddalore three, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Mymensingh two, Dhubri, Barisal, Dinajpur Jalpaiguri one and half; Kodaikanal one, Sambalpur, Gadag, Coimbatore half.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-9-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.010 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.4 degrees 0.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.9 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 94 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.86 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 53.49 inches.

Weather remark: Drizzle

NO PROFITEERING BY TATAS

Iron And Steel Co.'s Assurance To Govt. Of India: Three-And-Half Months' Wages For Workers As Bonus

The shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., passed the Directors Report and Audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st March 1939 at the annual general meeting held on Wednesday. Mr. J. R. D. Tata presided.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report referred to the death of Sir Nowroji Saklatwala and Sir Pheroze Sethna who were on the directorate for many years, and asked the Shareholders to stand in silence for a moment as a tribute to the memory of the deceased.

Referring to the decision of the High Court in regard to the two suits against the company in the matter of deduction of income tax from the dividends on the first and second preference share, the chairman said, that directors were advised that appeals should be lodged and the matter was under consideration.

NO PROFITEERING.

Regarding the war situation he said: I must now refer to the most important factor in the present situation, namely, the direct effect of the War on the Company's activities. Those responsible for the defence of India are vitally concerned with the assistance which the steel industry can give. Representatives of the Company attended a conference in Simla less than two weeks ago on this subject. I am glad to be able to state that the industry in India is now in a position to meet practically the whole of the requirements of the defence forces for steel. We have assured Government and the defence authorities that we shall give their needs priority over other calls on the Company. We have put forward a price arrangement which has, we believe, been accepted by Government as being entirely equitable and as containing no element of profiteering by the Company. I am sure that you will all agree with the Board in its policy in this matter.

BONUS FOR WORKERS

Replying to certain shareholders, the Chairman said that labour will be benefited to the extent of 82 per cent from the amount of Rs. 52 lacs of bonus of three months and a half of wages. The higher staff will be benefited to the extent of 18 per cent only.

He assured the shareholders that the directors would take the advice of the best legal talent before going in for appeal against the judgment of the High Court.

The report was adopted and retiring directors were re-elected.

SHABAI-BARAT

(Continued from Page 6.

Illumination used to be the common feature in all such festivals

* * * *

Almost similar beliefs and customs (except the display of fireworks) exist among the Muslims of India as was in Iran and looking to all sources of information it appears that they have borrowed them from the Iranians. When they came to India they found similar institutions existing here which added strength to their superstitious instincts. Consequently many more practices were newly introduced such as musical entertainments in the grave-yards in the forms of Qauwali or Sufis' songs.

These institutions are definitely Non-Arab and indeed the Prophet discouraged giving importance to graves and advised his followers to deal with the living rather than with the dead. There is no proof that the Prophet visited graveyards on that night, but occasionally he did and addressed the dead, "Peace be on you" Illuminations on grave-yards were never made during his time, nor was the custom of preparing Halwa on that night. Some historians say that the preparation of Halwa is in memory of an incident of Gazwa-i-Ohud (Battle of Ohud) of the Prophet's time. In that battle two teeth of the Prophet were injured and his followers fomented the injuries with Halwa, as injuries are fomented similarly sometimes in India I am, however, very doubtful about this because neither is any celebration held in Arabia at present in memory of that incident nor is there any trace of such celebration having been held there ever since that incident. Indeed in the time of early Islam such a thing would have been considered heretic.

* * * *

As to the fire-works some historians think that it also came from Persia but it is very unlikely for Zoroastrians being fire worshippers could not play with fire. The display of fire-works, indeed, originated with the Chinese who were the inventors thereof. But its display on Shab-i-Barat which is peculiar to India alone is distinctly Indian. The Hindus played with fire-works on Dewali night and still do so though with the increase in gambling it has been decreased. The object of the use of fire-works among the Hindus was to help them in keeping awake on the Dewali night as ordained by their religion. With the same object in view the Muslims here adopted this practice. It is, however, mainly confined now to tiny tots.

* * * *

How well it would have been if the Muslims had concentrated on the main object of the night and had raised their voice like a fountain for self-purification and solicitude of the world! Prayers do wonders. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of. Men are no better than sheep or goats that nourish a blind life within the brain, if knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer" both for themselves and the world. The Quran says God responds to the call of those who are helpless. By their prayers Muslims would have done great service to the cause of co-ordination and cordiality between creeds, races, communities and nations. We see war-clouds threatening the world every now and then, blood of brothers being sucked up, brutality reigning supreme and Satanic aggressions sometime even being hollowed by sacred motives. At such a juncture the Muslims will do well to devote themselves to the original purpose for which the night was designed and pray for the riddance of all separatist tendencies, discordant elements, and disintegrating factors.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS DEMAND WAR ALLOWANCE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh met yesterday to consider the situation caused by the profiteering.

Mr. G. M. Jadhav, Assistant Secretary of the Union, explained at some length the hardships caused by the profit mongers.

A resolution was to be moved in the Corporation by Mr. Pradhan for giving a war allowance of 20 per cent., to municipal employees. They could pass the resolution calling upon the Corporation to pass that resolution.

As a first step a resolution supporting Mr. Pradhan's resolution was then passed.

The Committee then considered the letter received from the Municipal Commissioner with regard to certain grievances of municipal market coolies.

A resolution authorising the General Secretary to take all necessary steps in the matter and to report on what he had done at the next meeting of the Committee was passed.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Sept 27

O S Kaisha ss London Maru of 4414 reg tons, Captain T Hida arrived from Karachi with cotton and general cargo.

IMPORTS

From Glasgow: 123 pkgs sewing ctn thread on reels; 93 cases beer; 200 pkgs malts tonic; 142 cases whisky; 120 hhds ale; 227 pieces stl tubes; 88 pcs san earthenware; 235 pcs c cisterns; 115 bundles fencing standards; 169 pkgs sugar machinery; 100 bags stl nails; 172 coils galvd m wire; 70 d/bags rivets; 112 pcs or pkgs boiler and fittings; 122 d/bags bolts and nuts; 23 cases cottons;

From Liverpool: 168 cases cottons; 111 bgs broken tiles; 38 lse pans; 150 lse c i cisterns; 40 cases stout, 48 drums zinc chloride; 60 cases empty cartons; 270 cases cydette; 79 cases provision chocolate and confy; 100 d/bags mineral white (Gypsium); 77 bundles finished cycle rims; 155 lse pneum tyres; 160 lse c. i. pipes; 150 bundles hoe heads; 200 casks china clay; 1950 d/bags china clay; 119 lse pneum covers; 50 bales unread newspapers; 116 bags gum copal; 75 cases vimto cordial; 3259 plates hard spelter; 250 bags stl rail keys and wedges; 204 cases machinery; 50 cases amorphorus phosphorus; 104 lse steel springs; 74 d/bags stearine; 50 bales old newspapers; 312 lse steel bars; 60 bundles brass rods; 80 bags bicarb soda; 700 drums caustic soda; 600 drums flaked caustic soda; 50 cases common soap.

From Alexandria: 1175 bales cotton.

From Istanbul: 40 cases gulloch.

From Singapore: 2222 bags betelnuts; 1560 bundles rattans; 120 bags damar batu.

From Penang: 1069 bags betelnuts; 543 bags refined tin.

From San Francisco: 56 pkgs floor covering; 55 cts empty bottles; 32 cases cud asparagus.

From Manila: 50 cases coconanut oil.

From Colombo: 66 bags old brass boring, 36 bags old brass scrap; 40 bundles old empty gunnies; 8750 bags copra.

From Moulmein: 22,61 pcs and bdls teakwood; 52 bags betelnuts.

From Calcutta: 6437 tons coal.

From Alleppey: 313 bags copra; 167 bags cocoanut.

From Marmagoa: 400 bales cotton; 300 bags harda.

From Vizagapatam: 453 bags poepal.

From Cochin: 355 cases cashew kernals; 831 bundles coir rope, 495 logs matchwood; 450 bundles rubber; 150 cases rubber; 3057 bundles coir yarn; 61 cyl cocoanut oil; 100 bundles cocoanut shell; 100 cases coffee; 80 cases coffee beans.

From Tuticorin: 124 bales saroli mats; 62 bags brown sugar of lead; 109 bales senna leaves.

From Chittagong: 8566 bags ctn seed.

From Madras: 100 lse iron black pipes; 97 drums solid asphalt; 50 jottas red lead; 70 cases art silk yarn; 1570 pcs scrap metal; 413 pcs ingots scrap metal.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Agricultural Graduate or Experienced person to undertake Cane Development work for Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi Saran Dist. (Behar) salary according to qualification. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to the Industrial Corporation Ltd. Post Box 28, Ahmedabad. (1086).

Applications are invited for the posts of two junior clerks and one typist in the grade of Rs. 50-5/2-90 in a Government office in Bombay. The posts are at present temporary but may be made permanent later. Speed in typing of those applying for the typist's post should not be less than 45 words per minute. Apply stating age, nationality, domicile qualifications etc. to Box No. 1088 before 4th October 1939.

Wanted Candidates appearing for City-Guilds Examinations in Radio and Electrical Engineering Expert tuition by Engineers of high academic qualifications. Fees extremely moderate. Lectures mornings and evenings. Special preliminary calculus classes arranged. Join immediately. Bharat Technical Institute, Mohan-Mansion, Telang Road, Matunga, Bombay. (12283)

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Become Accountants, Stenographers, Auditors, Secretaries, Typists, Insurance Experts by post. Recognised Diplomas, D.Com., Professional Accountancy, Secretarial Courses. American Correspondence College, Delhi 4. (12246)

Wanted Supervisers on Rs. 100 per month with T.A. in every Districts. Bright prospect for good workers. Eastern National Bank, Ltd., 21-A., Canning Street, Calcutta. (948)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—For high class Hindus only decent single and Double rooms, water taps inside, fully ventilated and airy. Best accommodations, moderate rent in new Ganjawalla buildings 510 Arthur Road, Bellasis Bridge, very near Tardeo Tram Terminus. Bus, Railway Station near. Apply on premises. (12282)

68. FLATS TO LET

Top Floor Flat, Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema, open and airy, rent 90. Telephone 26368, Owner. (12275)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD., JAMSHEDPUR.

APPLICATIONS are invited for three posts of Honorary House Physicians and House Surgeons for the TATA Hospital, Jamshedpur, on an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month plus free accommodation in unfurnished bachelors' quarters. Candidates must possess the M. B. degree or other equivalent qualification and will be appointed for a term of two years only after which they must vacate the appointments. Private practice is allowed only in the second year and provided it does not interfere with hospital duties. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned should be addressed to the TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LTD., Jamshedpur before the 25th October, 1939 and should be superscribed in the left hand corner "Doctor."

1076.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-Eighth September, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1939, and the report of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. D. M. Khatau, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. A. D. Shroff, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 8th September, 1939 to 30th September, 1939 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS, LTD., MANAGING AGENTS,
H. P. MODY,
Director.

Bombay, 28th August, 1939.

(931)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th September, 1939, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company convened for the same day is over when the following resolution will be proposed as a special resolution.

"That the regulations contained in the typewritten document submitted to this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the abovementioned document containing the draft of the proposed new Articles of Association and a printed copy of the existing Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during Office hours.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1939.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, Ltd.,
Managing Agents,
H. P. MODY,
Director.

(930)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIME TABLE

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st October, 1939. For timings see sheet time tables exhibited at Stations from 1-10-39. Details of changes can be obtained in advance from Station Masters

1069

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 13914/151-Imp.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 9634/151-Imp., dated the 5th July 1939, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV. of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has modified, as under, the existing rule 9 and has also made the following additional rules:—

I.—Under Section 22 (1) (b)—

62. Bastion Road north from its junction with Ravelin Street is closed to North-bound vehicular traffic between the hours of 6 p.m. and 1 a.m.

63. *Regulation of traffic at Sandhurst Bridge.*—Sandhurst Road from its junction with Lamington Road to its junction with Sandhurst Bridge shall be closed to West-bound vehicular traffic.

Lamington Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to its junction with Sandhurst Road shall be closed to North-bound vehicular traffic.

New Queen's Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge (Sandhurst Road) to its junction with Lamington Road shall be closed to South-bound vehicular traffic.

II.—*Under Section 22 (1) (c)—*

For the words "facing East" occurring in 4th and 5th lines of paragraph 3, rule 9, under section 22 (1) (c) *substitute* the words "facing in the direction of traffic."

32. The parking of vehicles on the Western side of the south end of Strand Road from its junction with Henry Road to its junction with Arthur Bunder Road is prohibited.

33. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt anywhere on the Western side of the portion of Wodehouse Road from its junction with Colaba Road on the South to its junction with Panday Road on the North between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

34. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt on the section of Kitteridge Road lying between Colaba Road and the West end of the Kavarana Building except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

N. P. A. SMITH.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office.
Bombay, 14th September 1939
1085.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 224 OF 1939

Re: Messrs. KALYANCHAND KANTILAL, a firm, until lately carrying on business as Gold, Silver and Sovereign merchants at Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay: Debtors.

Ex parte: SAMPATLAL GOOLRAJ: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 26th day of September, 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
1087.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

BONA-FIDE SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 1st October, 1939, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 201 Chakla Street all the goods of a furniture shop consisting of new modern style household furniture such as dining tables, chairs, sideboards, dinner wagons, tapestry and velvet lined drawing room suites, cabinets, almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobes, book-cases, teapoys, office writing tables, chairs, bedroom furniture, bedsteads, dressing tables, dressing chests of drawers, etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

SEE

THE CHILD WIDOW WHO FOUND HER HUSBAND IN A GARDEN

IN

GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S

BAGHBAN

Starring:
BIMLA KUMARI, NANDREKAR

Director: KARDAR

AT

WEST-END

FROM SAT. 30TH SEPT.
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Coming Next

PATI-PATNI

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SAGAR'S TREATISE ON LOVE

COMRADES
or JIVAN SATHI

4TH WEEK
SUN. 1ST OCT. MORN.
10 A.M.

BORDER TOWN
Warner Bros. Picture

It's The Talk of the Town—
BABURAO PENDHARKAR'S FINE PORTRAYAL OF A STRUGGLING YOUTH

IN SEARCH OF HAPPINESS

A HUNS' SOCIAL AT
MAJESTIC
Daily: 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
NEW THEATRES' NEWEST:

KAPAL-KUNDALA

RUNNING AT
ROXY
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PRABHAT'S
UNIVERSALLY
POPULAR PICTURE

"ADMI" OR
"LIFE'S FOR LIVING"
Directed by SHANTARAM

THIRD WEEK AT
CENTRAL
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ANN SHERIDAN

WINTER CARNIVAL

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HENRY FONDA

IN

"YOUNG MR. LINCOLN"

The Story of Abraham Lincoln that has NEVER been told!

POONA PLUNGED IN DARKNESS

Sequel To Explosion In Electric Sub-Station

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 26.

The whole city of Poona was plunged in darkness for a couple of hours this evening following the break in the current due to explosion of electric fuses at Modiganpati sub-power station in the west-end part of the city.

The explosions which were accompanied by loud reports were soon followed by flames emerging out of sub-power station. An alarm was immediately sent and fire engines from the City, Suburban and Kirkee limits were soon on the spot. Officers and men of the Poona Electric Supply Company also arrived and the fire was soon extinguished.

STUDENTS' LABOUR CAMP AT ATPADI

Aundh Ruler's Move To Ameliorate Masses

(From A Correspondent.)
ATPADI, Sept. 23.

Mr. R. S. Bhagwat writes from Atpadi, Aundh State that the survey of 4,000 acres of land is being taken in hand to determine works necessary for not only saving it from deterioration but for improving its conditions and yield.

Side by side with this work, village surveys will be undertaken together with intensive work for spread of literacy.

Students, joining the Camp will come in close contact with the real condition of the people in the area and get an idea of the measures required for amelioration of their condition.

Those who are prepared to put up with hard village life and do physical labour under strict discipline may join the Camp which is already in progress for training of village-workers.

MR. G. V. ACHARYA ENTERTAINED

The Curators and the Staff of the Prince of Wales Museum, were at home on Monday afternoon, to Mr. G. V. Acharya, the Head of the Archaeological Section of the Museum, who is retiring at the end of this month after 20 years' service.

Among those present were Mr. J. Jacobs, the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Mr. S. H. Prater, Curator of the Bombay Natural History Society, Mr. S. C. Upadhyaya, Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museums, and Mr. Braz Fernandes, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Historical Society.

Mr. R. G. Gyani succeeds Mr. Acharya as the head of the Archaeological Section.

Baroda And Air Services

The Air Services of India, Ltd., have just concluded an agreement with the Government of Baroda to run a feeder service between Baroda and Kathiawar specially connecting their districts of Amreli and Okha via Bhavnagar. This service will be started in course of a few days and the rates fixed are as follows:—Baroda—Bhavnagar Rs. 15, Bhavnagar—Amreli Rs. 10; Baroda—Amreli Rs. 25; Baroda—Okha Rs. 35; and Baroda-Bombay via Bhavnagar Rs. 45.

All fares mentioned above are subject to 20 per cent reduction on return half ticket.

Alleged Counterfeiting Of Coins

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, September 27.

One Kalidas Soni of Gondal was arrested and brought here by the agency police on a charge of making counterfeit coins. Over two hundred rupees, dyes and other instruments are reported to have been found in his possession.

Bagayatdars Support Prohibition Drive

A Conference of Bagayatdars of 16 villages in Nasik District was held recently when it was resolved to request the Government to allow free pasture lands to the villagers in the vicinity of their villages.

The meeting congratulated the Bombay Government for its prohibition policy.

Physical Education For Secondary Teachers

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The second session of the Short Term Courses in Physical Education for secondary teachers to be conducted on the site of the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, during the current year will be held from December 1, 1939 to February 24, 1940.

Only 200 teachers will be admitted to the session.

Enforcement Of Prohibition Proves A Success

Smugglers Foiled In Their Attempt By Vigilance Of Police And Guards

Reports received regarding the work of enforcement of Total Prohibition during the last six weeks and more in the City, Suburbs of Bombay and Thana Mahal show that the success achieved is certainly beyond expectations. It proves that the fears expressed in certain quarters were ill-founded. The credit for this success to a very great extent goes to the Police Force which is in charge of enforcement, says the "Bombay Prohibition Bulletin."

As far as can be ascertained there was very little attempt at illicit import or illicit sale of liquor and there were absolutely none so far as toddy was concerned. Even those few attempts at illicit import or sale were of very small quantities. Many of the cases under the Abkari Act were in connection with the possession of small quantities of ganja and charas. It appears that an appreciably large number of people are accustomed to taking small doses of opium although they cannot be described as addicts in the real sense of the word.

During the month of August the following cases were detected by the Bombay City Police in connection with their duty of enforcing Prohibition: Bombay Abkari Act 86, Indian Opium Act 64, Dangerous Drugs Act 6 and Bombay Opium Smoking Act 18.

Convictions were obtained in 142 cases, 2 were acquitted, 5 were discharged (4 after warning) and 25 were pending trial at the end of the month.

SMUGGLERS AT WORK

Those who attempt at illicit import resort to several methods putting the Police to a severe test, as the following few illustrative cases will show:—

A lady searcher detected two cases in which the prohibited articles (one ganja and one a flat bottle containing liquor) were hidden in the folds of a female traveller's sari. In another case a bottle of country liquor was found concealed in an umbrella which the man was carrying. Other places of concealment were a pillow, a medicine bottle, a newspaper and the leg of the sock which the men was actually wearing.

One Chinaman was found smoking opium—his pipe was a china door handle with a rubber tube attached to it. The lamp was an empty "Little Oriental Balm Jar" with sweet oil and a wick placed in an old tin covered by the upper half of a broken bottle.

In another case opium was found in a match box which was concealed between the inner and outer linings of a man's cap.

Methylated spirit was used in one case mixed with a brew of tea and spices to make an alcoholic drink. In another case eight Kerosene oil tins full of a wash of jaggery, bananas and raisins were seized.

In a case at Trombay, officers of the Prohibition Staff disguised themselves as picnickers and were able to catch out the Manager of a Hotel who was reported to be selling liquor to approved customers.

In addition to their prohibition efforts, the Prohibition Police detected during August 36 cases of import of tobacco into Bombay contrary to the provisions of Bombay Tobacco (Town Duty) Act of 1857.

GUARDS AND ENFORCEMENT.

Prohibition Guards have been very active and they have been carrying on their work of helping the Police in the strict enforcement of Prohibition with vigour. Before they bring a certain case to the notice of the Police they make all the necessary enquiries and make the report to the Police only after being convinced that the law is being broken by a certain person or a group of persons. This enquiry has meant continued investigation and watching where necessary and in many cases it has meant work till late in the night.

The credit of having turned out very good work during the month of August goes to the D Division under Dr. Bhoosrath. Prohibition Guards in that Division have been responsible to reporting to the Police no less than 40 cases.

BOMBAY GOVT. IS VIGILANT

Measures Being Devised To Check "Unlawful Profiteering"

A deputation of the Bombay South Hindu Mahasabha led by Mr. Anant Harj Gadre waited on the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon at the Council Hall, Bombay, and placed before him a number of suggestions regarding the control of prices of food articles and certain other commodities. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, was also present.

Replying to the several points raised by the deputation, the Prime Minister stated that the delegation of powers by the Government of India to the Provincial Government prevented them from reducing the maximum limit of the prices on food articles below 10 per cent. on those obtaining on September 1 and that the Government of Bombay was in communication with the Central Government in regard to the reduction of prices of imported commodities, etc.

The Government was already considering the question of opening cheap grain shops in the interest of the poor and generally the whole problem relating to price control was being examined with reference to the various interests involved. The Police Officers had special instructions to watch profiteering and bring to book offenders, who might exploit the present situation at the expense of the consumer.

In conclusion the Prime Minister assured the deputationists that Government was as anxious as the deputationists to see that no undue advantage was taken by dealers in selling food-stuffs and other commodities to the public, and measures were being devised to check unlawful profiteering.

"PATRIKA" PRINTER DEPOSITS SECURITY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26

Mr. M. K. Ghosh, Premier of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" deposited today in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate a sum of Rs. 2,000 which had recently been forfeited from the security deposit of the paper.

The forfeiture was made in connection with the publication in the "Patrika" of an appeal by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Vice President of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha in its issue of September 8.—A. P.

KONKAN PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES

Jetty Schemes In Ratnagiri Dropped

(From Our Correspondent).
RATNAGIRI, Sept. 27.

At its meeting held on 25th September, 1939, the Landing and Wharfage Fees Fund Committee resolved to postpone construction of two new jetties proposed to be constructed, viz., the jetty at Deogad and at Borla. The Committee resolved to proceed immediately with the construction of the jetty and Dharmashala at Mirya, and the jetty at Mussakaji.

GRIEVANCE OF KONKAN PASSENGERS.

Several institutions of Ratnagiri District sent a joint deputation to wait upon the Premier and the Home Minister to communicate to them the grave emergency that has arisen owing to the paucity of the Ferry steamers on the Konkan Coast. The Deputationists urged on the Ministers the necessity of maintaining a skeleton link between Bombay and Konkan, as most of the mill-workers in Bombay hail from Konkan, and they will be hard-hit by a total stoppage of the steamer service. The Ministers have assured the Deputationists to give the problem their most sympathetic consideration and do all in their power to try to maintain the steamer communication.

The Wharfage Committee have also passed a resolution requesting the Central Government and the Bombay Government to remove this grievance.

Bombay Domestic Servants' Union

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At a meeting of domestic servants of the City held on Tuesday evening near the Marine Drive, Sjt. Kitchener D'Costa who presided exhorted them to organise themselves and form a union for their common good.

It was decided to have a union registered at the earliest.

The meeting dispersed after the formation of a managing committee.

JAIPUR, Sept. 26.—His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur is expected to return to Jaipur by the end of this month from Kashmir, where he has been holidaying for the past few days.—United Press.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 14, 1995
Muslim: Shaban 14, 1358
Parsi: Farvardin 23, 1309
Hightide: 11-47; —
Lowtide: 5-27; 17-52
Sunrise: 6h. 29m.
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

A. R. P. CLASS

Mr. A. M. Shaikh will meet his class in A.R.P. to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Muslim Ambulance Society's Hall, 152A Kambeker Street. Zakeria Masjid.

RITUAL OF MYSTIC STAR

A ritual of the Mystic Star, showing the unity of all religions, will be performed in the Basant Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m

RADICAL CONGRESSMEN AND WAR

A meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at Mahim, Kapadbazar, at 9 p.m. to explain the attitude of the Radical Congressmen's League towards the war. Dr. Shetty, Messrs. Karnik, F. Sharma, Chitnis, Tajuddin and others will address the meeting.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Thursday), at the League's head office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Mr. R. V Parulekar, M.A., M. Ed., Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee, will deliver his second lecture on "Mass Literacy" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Son of Zambo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Young Mr. Lincoln" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Goodbye Mr. Chips" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Winter Carnival" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Bachelor Mother". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Great Moghul" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"My Son" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Daily Change of Programme Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"Just Around The Corner" Daily at 4, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"The Lambeth Walk" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Protest Against Indian Medical Councils Act

Dr. A. D. Mastakar writes:—

A meeting of the Bombay medical profession held recently under the joint auspices of the Bombay Medical Association (Bombay Branch of the Indian Medical Association) and the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, Bombay Branch recorded its protest against the continuance of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, and requested the authorities to take immediate steps to amend the said Act so as to meet the requirements of the Indian medical profession.

The Indian National Congress is to be requested to take necessary steps.

Bombay Students' Conference

Bombay Students' Conference will be held to-day (Thursday), (instead of 30th September as previously announced) at 5-30 p.m. at the Vanita Vishram Gardens, Sandhurst Road, Near Prarthana Samaj, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will preside. Delegate passes are available at the gate.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mail communication from India to the Free City of Danzig has been entirely suspended and no postal articles for that country will be accepted for transmission until further notice

Printed papers, samples, literature for the blind, insured boxes and parcels intended for transmission by post to neutral countries will not be accepted at any post office unless the sender is in possession of a permit issued in his favour by the Chief Censor, India.

GWALIOR SARWAJANIK SABHA DECISIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHILSA, (Gwalior State) Sept. 26.

The Working Committee of the Gwalior State Sarwajanik Sabha at a meeting decided to send a deputation to the Maharaja Gwalior before the 30th October and to acertain the attitude of the Maharaja towards political reforms.

November 2, was fixed for "Sarwajanik Sabha Day" all over the Gwalior State.

The next session of the Sarwajanik Sabha will be held at Lashkar from the 14th to 18th November, Sjt. Shivashanker Raval, of Ujjain was elected President for the next session.

Resolutions on ban orders passed by the Barnagar Tehsildar and on the arrest of Sjt. Kusumkant Jain and the search of his shop at Ujjain and the heavy security orders issued by the Ujjain authorities were passed.

DADAR C.K.P CO-OP. CREDIT BANK LTD.

(From A Correspondent.)

The 24th annual general meeting of shareholders of the Bank was held on Sunday last, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. R. Vaidya, President of the Bank.

The Report for the year 1938-39 as submitted by the Managing Committee was adopted with certain modifications.

The results of the election of office-bearers of the Bank for the year 1939-40 were declared.

The Silver Jubilee of the Bank will be celebrated during Easter Holidays (1940) and a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose

Mint Workers Demand Increase

(From Mint Workers Union)

"An emergent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mint Workers' Union, Bombay held on Sunday last, adopted several resolutions including one demanding 20 per cent increase in their present pay subject to the maximum of Rs. 40 per month. The meeting also deprecated the attitude of the Government of Bombay for fixing the 10 per cent rise in the prices from 1st of September. It was also further decided to agitate over the demand in order to create tremendous sanction behind it, in co-operation with other Government Industrial Unions".

Sjt. Srish Chandra Chatterjee (second from left), a member of the National Planning Committee, addressed a meeting of the Bombay Field Club on Tuesday evening at the University Hall when Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie presided.

'B' Ward District Muslim League

Under the Presidency of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim a meeting of the League was held on Monday last.

The report for the preceding year was read and the accounts showing income and expenses were sanctioned.

The following office-bearers besides members of the Working Committee, and the representatives to Provincial League were elected:

President: Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet; Secretary: Mr. Hafiz Habibulla; Jt. Secretary: Mr. Ahmed Umer, Wahshat; Treasurer: Mr. Mohamed Ebrahim Gandhi.

Air Services Of India Ltd.

The Air Services of India, Ltd., write: Our first Trial Flight to Kolhapur will be on Tuesday, (3rd Oct.). Thereafter our usual schedule flights will be on Mondays and Saturdays every week, as noted below:—

BOMBAY—(Dep.) 7-15, arr. at Poona 7-55, Dep. 8-15, Arr. at Kolhapur 9-15.

Kolhapur (Dep.) 9-45, Arr at Poona 10-45, dep. at 11-5, and arr. at Bombay at 11-45.

GOVERNOR BACK IN CITY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay left Kirkee and arrived at Government House, Bombay, on the same morning.

Mr. J. B. Irwin, Brigadier E. B. Hawkins and Col. F. F. Strother-Smith arrived at Government House.

THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

Archbishop's Talk To Indian Progressive Group

His Grace the Archbishop Dr. Robert Thomas delivered an interesting address under the auspices of Indian Progressive Group at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday afternoon on "The State and the Individual with special reference to the present war," Dr. J. F. Balsara presided.

The Archbishop said, war was due to wrong thinking. Twenty-five years ago ,war was fought to end wars. To-day, it was fought for another reason. He then spoke on dictatorship which checked freedom of thought. The Archbishop deprecated the curbing of freedom of thought and suggested the seekers after truth to continue in their pursuits.

Bombay Keraleeya Samaj

B. K. S. Secretary writes:

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj Sports Club will be conducting its Annual Indoor Games Tournament at the Samaj Library in October. The last day for entries will be 8th October. There will be a special tournament for women and children. Application forms can be had from Mr. P. R. G. Menon, Secretary, opposite Colony Post Office, Dadar.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London Passengers)	8 40

Vithalbhai Patel Will Case Hearing

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Further hearing was resumed before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court of the appeal filed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose against the judgment of Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia in the Vithalbhai Will dispute.

After Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose concluded his arguments on behalf of the appellant, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai made his submissions on behalf of respondents 4 and 8.

Counsel had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

New Gold Club Billiard Tourney

The New Gold Club Billiard Handicap Tournament organised by A. H. Bootwala and A. B. Rangwala will be played from Sunday the 1st October, 1939, at the Club's Premises, Sandhurst Road, (East).

HARRIS SHIELD TOURNAMENT

Anjuman-i-Islam For Third Round

Anjuman-i-Islam Secretary writes:—

The second round of this tournament was played between the C. L. Boys' High School and the Anjuman-i-Islam High School on the 26th and 27th at the Esplanade Maidan. The C. L. Boys' High School batted first scoring 135 runs to which M. S. Patil subscribed 74. The Anjuman-i-Islam scored 184 for 4 wickets. The bright spots of their innings were 50 not out of Yusof Farid and good bowling of Shaikh Hussain. The Anjuman-i-Islam High School thus qualified itself for the third round.

Nanavaty Shield Match

JUNAGADH, Sept. 25.

The Anglo Gujarati XI beat the Bahadurkhanji High School Juniors XI by 11 wickets and 13 runs in the Nanavaty Shield Match today. The Dewan Saheb presided and gave away the Shield to the winners.

SORATH SARKAR CAMP SHIFTED

His Highness the Nabab Saheb Bahadur of Junagadh shifted his camp from Junagadh to Chowki, a village at small distance of about 9 miles from Junagadh.

For COUNTRY'S SAKE.....

Support Indian Insurance Companies

Have confidence in Our Own Indian Enterprise! Patronize Indian Insurance Companies—it is a duty devolving upon all Indians.

MEMBERS

The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,
The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Universal Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Hukumchand Insurance Co., Ltd.,

ALL RISKS
INCLUDING:
Fire
Marine
Motor
Earthquake
Personal Accident
Third Party
Workman's Compensation
Burglary Etc., Etc.

MEMBERS

The Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The National Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The United India Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Tropical Insurance Co., Ltd.

THE INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION,
BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 22567

Telephone No. [illegible] Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 232 Registered No. B. 1565

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1939

SOME GROUNDS FOR HOPE

Though nothing is known definitely about the nature of the Gandhi-Linlithgow interview, surmises in various quarters agree that the situation is so far hopeful. This, we believe, is based on the following facts: (1) the Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru being invited by the Viceroy for an interview, (2) the recognition in the highest official quarters of the need for conciliating the Congress, and (3) the cautious non-committal statement on India made by Lord Zetland in the House of Lords. The invitation to the accredited representatives of the Congress, after a second and prolonged interview with Gandhiji, is believed to suggest that there has been some understanding on fundamental issues and that details call for further negotiations with the Congress representatives. And, probably, it is to facilitate these negotiations that a special meeting of the Working Committee is to be held at Delhi immediately after the Viceroy's interview with Babu Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal on October 3.

Cautious Statement

That the highest official circles recognise the need of befriending the Congress is in no way surprising. For, unless that is done it is impossible to enthuse the nation as a whole about the war and prepare it for the huge sacrifices that it may involve. As regards the Lord Zetland's statement, it is doubtless cautious, particularly in its references to the Congress. But it is rather misleading for him to say that support has been accorded to His Majesty's Government "by all classes in India." If "all classes" have already supported Government, where is the need for negotiations with Indid's leaders? Lord Zetland also refers to "the support which the Governors have received from Ministries in all the Indian Provinces in putting into operation such measures as had been necessary to meet the abnormal circumstances resulting from the outbreak of war." So far as Congress Ministries are concerned, their support is obviously in anticipation of successful negotiations between the Congress and the British Government. Lord Zetland is surely not unaware of what may happen if the negotiations do not turn out successful.

What India Demands

Conspicuous by its absence is his omission to specify British war aims. Like Lord Birdwood he studiously refrains from making any reference to democracy or freedom. But we like his indignation, Britain's indignation, at the "successive breaches of faith by the German Government unparalleled in the history of mankind." Lord Zetland says that Congress demands are "expressed in abstract terms." In a sense they are. But though stated in general terms, the demand is clearly for India's right to freedom and self-determination, a right not merely to be conceded in fresh promises but one to be exercised straightway so far as war conditions permit. As regards the conduct of the war and the defence of India, it should be clear that India demands substantial control over the Defence Department and external matters and the country's finances. Only then can there be real, voluntary and effective co-operation, and only such co-operation can be of real use in achieving all the declared aims of the war.

Protection To Indian Industries

Plea For A Realistic Fiscal Policy

By K. S. MAHADEVAN

The policy of 'discriminating protection' has its origin in the Fiscal Commission's recommendation that protection should be granted only to such industries as had a reasonable chance of attaining sufficient strength to stand unaided at some date against competition. The Fiscal Commission's criteria for the grant of protection are also well-known. Their purpose was only to see that Indian raw material and labour was used, that industrial efficiency might be attained and that the consumer's interests shall not go by default through indiscriminate fiscal aid to industries. There is certainly a lot to be said in favour of these unexceptionable principles.

It is, however, doubtful if the spirit of the Fiscal Commission's recommendations has ever been properly imbibed by the Government. The rigour of the logic of protection had often been taken advantage of by the Government to turn a deaf ear to the appeals of struggling Indian industries, to whom suitable fiscal aid would have made all the difference between survival and extinction. A fetish has been made of the criteria for the grant of protection, with the result that most of the smaller industries, who are by their very nature unable to conform to the conditions for protection, have had to be denied help.

The Legislative Assembly would have done well to press the point that official policy ought certainly to make a different approach to small and new industries than the usual one based on the Fiscal Commission's report as the Bible. The members had a number of instances to quote in support of this plea—the glass industry, the chemical industry, the starch industry, etc., would all be putting a much better show to-day, if fiscal policy had not been so tragically obsolete.

★

To say so is not to overlook the vital part played by protection the development of Indian industries like cotton, sugar, iron and steel, paper, etc. The rise of the sugar industry is an irrefutable instance of what protection can do to help the growth of a number of key industries. But it must at the same time be recognised that, even in regard to these protected industries, the margin of protection granted has been repeatedly sought to be reduced through the imposition of other levies—the import duty and Imperial preference in the case of the cotton textile industry, and the excise duty in the case of the sugar industry, for example. These industries, however, can stand many more such handicaps. It is quite otherwise with an industry like paper, which is not doing too well, and in which the margin of protection has been directly reduced last year.

★

The war, it might be argued, has changed the position. It is true that foreign competition must be nearly nothing now, although even then one can never discount Japan's ability to present as keen competition as before in some at least of the protected industries. The war has also cut off the large range of manufactured goods which we have been importing from abroad, from pins and razors to the machinery necessary for industrialisation. There is thus room for a whole host of new small industries to be started and the moment is very propitious.

But if Indian capital is to be invested in these industries, there must at least be a "prima facie" assurance or security that these industries would be getting the fullest possible assistance from the Government, which they would certainly need if peace were to be declared and foreign competition becomes keen again. In simpler terms, there must be confidence on the part of the industrialists that Government would not be found wanting, should the industries be put to pressure. Unfortunately, the history of our fiscal policy has hardly been conducive to the creation of such confidence. Why then talk of Indian capital being shy and so on? India is no more the land of shy capital and hoarded gold.

At the moment, there are a number of young Indian industries, which would greatly gain by the grant of protection, if not now, at least after the war is over. The Indian Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta only recently addressed a memorandum to the Government of India, pointing out the desirability of granting protection to kraft paper manufacture. This industry has the merit of satisfying the Fiscal Commission's conditions for protection; and in fact, successive Tariff Boards have pointed out the need of investigating at an early date the claims of the industry for protection.

The last Tariff Board in its report on the paper industry specifically admitted the importance of kraft manufacture and recommended that the matter was sufficiently important to warrant a tariff enquiry in 1939. The Board could not consider the question fully since the only Indian mill that ventured on kraft manufacture was not then in a position to give satisfactory figures regarding cost of raw material, cost of production and other figures necessary for determining the measure of protection to be granted to any industry.

Kraft, as is well-known, is a kind of tough wrapping paper, in which Scandinavian countries hold a monopoly. Scandinavian kraft is the chief competitor; and India's requirements extend to well over 8,000 tons per annum. Moreover, there is considerable overproduction in the protected varieties, a fact which made the Tariff Board urge that the new mills should be encouraged to turn to the production of the unprotected varieties like kraft, and to opine that protection must be extended to cover the other varieties of paper, provided they could be supplied at a satisfactory price and quality.

★

The recommendation for a fresh enquiry has been turned down by the Government of India, and the enquiry stands postponed. This decision must naturally retard progress in the manufacture of kraft and other unprotected varieties. Acute competition was till recently experienced in the sale of Indian kraft, as may be imagined from the fact that the price of Scandinavian kraft dropped from £28 per ton in 1937 to £15 per ton last July. At this level, the Indian kraft can only sell at a substantial loss to the

(Continued on back page.)

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Had Government any intention now of modifying the composition of the (Supply) Board? asked Pandit Kunzru.

Mr. Williams: No sir.

Pandit Kunzru: Do they mean to get our support and at the same time go on flouting our wishes like this?

The President intervened at this stage.

—Proceedings in the Council of State.

* * * *

"His Majesty's Government have noted with special gratification the statements made by the Prime Ministers of the Punjab and Bengal pledging their aid unconditionally'...."—Lord. Zetland.

It is understood that the Qaid-e-Azam, too, has noted these pledges with very special and statesmanlike sentiments.

* * * *

In a letter to the "Times" of London Sir Michael O'Dwyer pays a hearty tribute to the patriotism of the Punjab and Sir Sikandar Hayat.

It is rumoured that the Punjab Premier feels so overwhelmed with praise from the famous Martial Law Governor that he is cabling to the Editor of the "Times" to be more sensible.

* * * *

The Chinese claim that they are still holding their positions after a week's fighting near Lake Tungting.

The offensive will not succeed. What the Japanese need to ensure and achieve the annihilation of Chinese forces is a—Non-Agression Pact.

* * * *

(1) According to a Belgian recently returned frm Germany the German-Russian railway system is being quadrupled and

(2) According to a later report a German trade mission is going to Moscow soon.

Well, in these days of miracles there is no harm in hoping that two plus two will add up to minus four. You may, therefore, please yourself.

* * * *

According to the German News Agency "Slovak troops are being demobilised and only special units and officers remain with the colours to undergo special instruction."

It is confidently expected that M. Molotov will reiterate Russia's recognition, *de facto* and *de jure*, of Slovakia to the distinguished Slovak representative who has just flown from Berlin to Moscow on the special invitation of M. Stalin.

* * * *

A German communique says that orders have been given for the destruction of Warsaw.

Reading the latest details of the attacks on that recalcitrant, barbaric and incendiary city we felt thrilled from head to foot at the gallantry and heroism which the Nazis have been displaying.

* * * *

"Geneva, Sept. 26.

A confident feeling prevails that neither France nor Germany will violate Swiss neutrality."

—Reuter.

Nothing like Coue-ism for soothing fatalism.

* * * *

It is reported that the gradual eclipse of Dr. Goebbels is due to the fact that he had advised against war.

It is not surprising that one of the most vocal and vociferous bullies should have developed cold feet at the decisive moment.

* * * *

Medical Examiner: What would you do in the case of a person eating poisonous mushrooms?

Would-be Doctor: Recommend a change of diet.

Stock Exchange Reforms

Since the beginning of the war in Europe, local markets have undergone violent price fluctuations and our Stock Exchange has been no exception. The Board of Directors of the Exchange are understood to be thinking seriously of devising some safety measures. All members have been advised to be cautious and carry profits of their clients into deposit accounts until the outstanding forward business is closed and, in case the client does not agree, members are advised not to give him facility to carry-over business to the next settlement. The Board does not believe it feasible to introduce the system of fortnightly settlements. The market at present may appear to be in a stable condition, but strictly speaking it is in an unhealthy state. The carrying over premiums are wide and very attractive and an investor of a capital of Rs. 1,800 can get a monthly return of about Rs. 20 on Tata Steel Shares. This state of things, in the face of easier money conditions in this country, clearly points to the unhealthy state of the market and the Government of Bombay should minutely watch day to day developments and be prepared with some measures to eliminate undesirable activity on the Stock Exchange. As there are two cotton markets, similarly there are two share markets in the city. With a view to have unitary and effective control it is essential that there should be only one market.

The decision of the Board of Directors to retain profits clearly indicates that attendant responsibilities of open business are great. It also points to the existence of business of weak parties. In other words, the Board now admits the need of a system of margin and the present recommendation to members to hold profits of clients seems nothing short of adopting voluntary margins. In this connection it will not be out of place to refer to the report of the Morison Enquiry Committee. This report stated that the total business transacted on the Bombay Share Bazar was too high. The recommendations of the Committee were made with the aim of setting up a high standard of business and it was emphasized that, in the main, they were inter-dependent and, except for those which dealt with routine matters, non-asseptance of one recommendation might render the remainder ineffective. On a close study it will be found that not one but many important recommendations still remain to be carried out.

Regarding the system of margins the Report stated: "The establishment of a system of margins, too, should have the effect of keeping speculative business, to some extent at least, within the means of those speculating. We have considered a great deal of evidence tendered to us on this point and have come to the conclusion that a system of margin is desirable, and would act as a definitely restrictive influence on that class of speculation which we are most anxious to discourage, namely, speculation conducted by financially weak individuals." It will be seen that the most important recommendation of the Committee has not been given effect to for reasons best known to the Stock Exchange authorities. But now when the latter find the need of retaining profits of clients, it becomes the duty of the Government to look into the matter and, as the Exchange enjoys recognition, introduce a definite system without any loss of time, otherwise in abnormal times like the present unrestricted speculation will endanger the position of the market and lead to a disastrous crisis.

The Property Tax

A Special Bench of the Bombay High Court, including the Chief Justice, has unanimously dismissed with costs the suit filed by Sir Byramjee Jijibhoy against the Bombay Government and the Bombay Municipality, challenging the validity of the Urban Immovable Property Tax. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the tax was in substance a tax on income and as such beyond the powers of a Provincial Government; while it was argued on behalf of the Bombay Government that the tax was, not on income, but on the rateable value of particular lands and buildings and that, as a matter of fact, such a tax has long been levied by municipalities in India. All the Judges have upheld the latter view. The tax, they hold, is levied on the owners as owners and assessed on a standard which is not dependent either on the income of the assessee or on the capital value of the properties. It remains to be seen what will be the view of the Federal Court, to which an appeal is proposed to be made.

Shab-i-Barat

Its Original Purpose

By Allama Dr. S. N. A. Jafri

The above is one of the two significant nights among the Musalmans, the second one is called the Lailatul Qader (the night of Great Honour) which falls every year in the last week of Ramzan. The significance of that night is due to the fact that on that night after 40 days' meditation Mohammad was declared the messenger of God and that the revelation of the Quran commenced on that night.

Shab-i-Barat falls every year on the 15th of Shaban—the 8th Hijri month, which corresponds this year to 28th September. It is so-called because that night is specified for redemption, but there is no authority for this belief. "On this night "it is said, "All things are disposed in Wisdom," and God registers annually all the actions of mankind which they are to perform during the year; and all the children of men who are to be born or to die in the year, are recorded.

This night is specially meant for prayers, for self-purification and for human brotherhood, and Mohammad laid so much importance on this that he advised his followers to pass the whole night in such prayers.

It is a pity that the real object has been lost in the midst of extraneous influences which have led superstition to wear round it.

* * * *

Commonly four things are done by Muslims of India on this night:—

1. They visit the grave-yards, particularly of their relations and friends in the belief that their souls keep themselves in readiness to receive them and anxiously wait on that night for their arrival.

2. Grave-yards and houses are illuminated.

3. Halwas are prepared in the homes of Muslims and offered to the souls of the dead.

4. Fire-works are displayed as it is done on the Guy Fawkes Day.

A little history of these beliefs and customs will not be without interest here. The earliest traces of visits to the grave-yards are to be found in ancient Egypt where once a year there used to be such a celebration on a particular night in commemoration of the dead. It was a common belief that the souls of the dead revisit their old homes on one night of the year and on that solemn occasion people prepare for the reception of ghosts by laying out food for them to eat and light lamps to guide them on their dark road from and to the grave.

This system appears in a more developed form among the Christians who have been celebrating the Feast of All Souls in almost all their countries. Soul-cakes are baked, holy candles lit, the church bells toll, prayers held to offer repose to the souls of the dead, graves illuminated and often adorned with flowers.

Coming to India the Nagas of Assam celebrate every year Kathi Kasham. At this great feast the dead are represented by living men who are fed by the female relations and on one particular night huge torches of pine-wood are lit. Similarly the Oraons of Bengal feast their dead every year. A banquet is given in honour of the deceased and men and women go to the last resting place in the sand of the river.

Among people of the Aryan stock so far back as we can trace their history, the worship and propitiation of the dead seem to have formed a principal element of the popular religion, and like so many other races they appear to have believed that once a year the souls of their departed kins-folk revisited their old homes and expected to be refreshed with abundance of good cheer by their surviving relations. Such a festival was held every year in Spring by the old Iranians. From a passage in the Zend-avesta we learn that the souls of the dead were believed to go about the village asking the people to do them reverence, to pray to them, to meditate on them and to furnish them with meat and clothes. Alberuni, the famous Arab Geographer, speaking about the Persians of his time says that the people put food and drink in their houses in order to imbibe strength in their dead relations.

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 6)

Frankly Speaking

Russo-Japanese Relations

Mr. Sotomatsukao, the Japanese Ambassador-at-large in China, fears that notwithstanding the border settlement between Russia and Japan, "Moscow will not abandon her Bolshevisation policy in China and assistance to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek." So far as "Bolshevisation" is concerned the suggestion is no more than resort to the old Nazi-Fascist technique of damning opponents as Bolsheviks or would-be victims of Bolshevism. In actual fact Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, the undisputed leader of China, is as far removed from Communism as, say, President Ineunu of Turkey. But we earnestly hope that the Japanese diplomat's fears about Moscow's continued assistance to China are correct. In the meantime, however, one is bound to note the unpleasant fact that the Russo-Japanese truce has been helpful to Japan. The recent Japanese offensive is, at least partly, the result of it.

Ribbentrop In Moscow

Herr von Ribbentrop is, again, in Moscow at the invitation of M. Stalin. The ostensible reason is discussion of problems in connection with Poland and the creation of the buffer State. These problems demand important consultation, particularly the rather ticklish question of creating a buffer State which will give satisfaction both to Communism and Nazism. But the objects of the meeting are not, we think, confined to problems of Poland. The Turkish Foreign Minister is in Moscow discussing not only Russo-Turkish relations but also the whole problem of the Black Sea and the Balkans. It is not unlikely that M. Stalin should seek to tighten the screw on von Ribbentrop further and get him to surrender all ambitions in "Sud-Osten." Herr von Ribbentrop, of course, is in no position to refuse unless he elects to defy Russia which he cannot.

Another Agreement?

The question arises: Will he surrender unconditionally or allow some consolation terms? And this calls to mind the report in a Brussels newspaper of a Belgian traveller who has just returned after three weeks in Germany. According to him it is proposed to quadruple the railway facilities between Germany and Russia. Why? This surely is not to be done for any hostile military reasons. Nor does the present trade agreement—involving a barter of 200 million marks worth of machinery against 180 million marks worth of raw materials through a period of two years—call for these elaborate facilities. What, then, is the significance of the project to quadruple the present railway facilities? Is the Trade Agreement to be extended and supplemented substantially? And is that why a German trade mission is going to Moscow?

Britain's Reply

In his fourth statement to the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain gave a detailed picture of war situation which was justifiably optimistic. The principal feature of the statement is, of course, the reiteration, rendered particularly necessary after Signor Mussolini's speech, of the allied position 'vis-a-vis' Germany. Speaking of the "perpetual threat of German aggression of which Poland is only the latest instance," Mr. Chamberlain declared that "we and France have entered the war to rid ourselves and the world of that menace." This ought to suffice at least as an answer to Signor Mussolini.

Interesting Survey

Of more interest was Mr. Winston Churchill's survey of naval and aerial activities in effecting the economic blockade of Germany and in hunting down her submarines. Mr. Churchill was wise in refraining from minimising failures or exaggerating success. He fully admitted the realities of the position but gave convincing arguments to show how the submarine menace was being rapidly mastered. We have no doubt that by the end of October when the campaign against the submarine has been fully developed the menace will have practically disappeared. In the meantime British losses are being rapidly reduced, the difference between 65,000 tons of the first week of the war and 9,000 tons of the fourth is eloquent enough. What is especially gratifying is the fact that these losses are being substantially compensated for through the seizure of contraband. A very interesting example in this connection is that of petrol. In the first fortnight Britain lost 60,000 tons of it through the sinking of tankers and gained 50,000 tons from Germany as contraband. So that Britain lost 10,000 tons and Germany as many as 50,000 tons of this most vital commodity. This is by no means a bad balance.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A preferred creditor is one who never troubles you.

It is one thing to talk and another to say something.

The girl who possesses a heart of stone is truly a peach.

The philosopher's scales are useless out of his own hands.

A man may be grateful for what he receives, but it is hard for him to be thankful for the things that are withheld.

Mie-Long Explosion In Belgian Territory

GRMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN ACTION

Nai Hordes Concentrated All Over Rhineland

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.

our projecties exploded over a mile inside the Belin territory, when German anti-aircraft guns fireon 'planes near the Frontier.—Reuter.

GEMAN REINFORCEMENT POUR IN

PARIS: Sept. 27.

Gnan concentrations in the regs round Aix-La-Chapelle andaden are being extensively stud by the High Command.

Aai reconnaissance far into Geany along the whole of the Mde river and the left bank of thchine had established that Gean reinforcements are conceated throughout Rhineland.

Appears that at least part of th troops come from the East. Approaches under cover tows the Siegfried Line positions ar being closely watched by Fch aircraft.

rms and villages are gradualylling up as British troops contie to arrive to assume their allod places, writes an eye-witn in France.

E ARTILLERY UNITS INSTALLED ON WESTERN FRONT

he first British artillery units treach France are now installed, ytes an eye-witness in France. 'e headquarters of one unit, I ated, where a beautiful countryhse. Down a magnificent mileg avenue of trees, stretching ay from the Chateau units of otorised transport were parked iperfect camouflage.

The British equipment is creati something of a sensation ong villagers. French officers d 'Poilus' discuss points which a the material for expert critic judgment. Huge tyres with curis corrugated tread, camoufled nets and dozens of other tnical details arouse their unsted admiration.

eantime preparations of the Bsh field force go steadily forwi in beautiful sunny weather, buthere has been no concrete deopment that can be reported at e present stage.

e of the busiest spots is the mc transport headquarters, wh one of the chiefs explained thathey were working 18 hours daiand pointed out that no one evebefore had the experience of trasporting a completely motorizfield force across to France.

None has yet seen a horse,—a feare of the present war, which strk the veterans of 1914 most forty.

GEERAL STAFF WORKING HARD

Pls Kept Closely Guarded Secret

PARIS, Sept. 27.

Th General Staff is working hard butheir plans are a well-kept sec though in Cafes, little marketquares and remote country hot officers and men are planninthe course of the war with a wen of strategical ingenuity.

Aaspects of normal life from spc to religion are being minised to. A Chaplain told the eyeitness that at the communioservice to-day in a small vilb all gathered from privates to nerals. The service was held in little meadow surrounded by camflaged artillery. In many pls Catholics are able to ttenthe Mass in the local Chh.

'I fact that the Ministry of Inmation does not originate ne was emphasised by Lord Maillan in the House of Lords in viewing the Ministry's functio Lord MacMillan declared thdt was a misconception that thMinistry was a mine of infotion on every subject. Actur it had no means of obtaining news as newspapers do and wdependent upon other Goverent Departments for its infotion.

A Quiet Night

PARIS, Sept. 27.

Communique says: The night wquiet. Enemy artillery fire wdirected on the rear of our lit in the region of Wissembg.—Reuter.

None Below 19 To Be Sent To Overseas

LONDON, Sept. 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hore-Belisha said it was not the policy to send overseas any man already serving until he reached the age of 19. It was not the present intention to call up men under the National Service Act to go overseas below the age of 20. —Reuter.

UNITY IS THE SUPREME NEED

German Freedom Party's Appeal To Labour And Soldiers

LONDON, September 27.

"Illegal organisations in Germany have not stopped for one day", declared the German Freedom Party announcer in another broadcast.

"The opponents of Nazis have been beaten but not conquered. They stand together in trenches and factories under military control. We were beaten because we were not united. We can only win if we are united. Soldiers, workmen and labourers, it is not enough that we are against Hitler. We must fight him united."—Reuter.

WHY GOEBBELS IS DISGRACED

He Advised Against War

PARIS, September 27.

The disgrace of Dr. Goebbels appears to be confirmed by information reaching Zurich from Berlin, according to the Havas Agency.

It is probable that Dr. Goebbels will be allowed to disappear gradually. The disgrace is reported to be due to quarrels with Field Marshal Goering and Admiral Raeder, owing to the fact that the Propaganda Minister alone advised against war.—Reuter.

MORE ACRES UNDER PLOUGH

Efforts Of Ministry Of Agriculture

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Ministry of Agriculture was aiming to bring further million and a half acres under plough in the coming year. Making this announcement Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith said that this was attempting in one year the task which took four years in the last war.

Hitherto there was 58,000 volunteers for women's land army and national reserve and 60,000 farm tractors in private hand were now being released.—Reuter.

GESTAPO IN ABSOLUTE CONTROL

"Mockery Of Government In Czechoslovakia"

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Firsthand corroboration of unsettlement in Czechoslovakia was given on arrival in Paris by Dr. Schramek, head of the Czechoslovakian Catholics and former Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, who escaped secretly over the Polish frontier accompanied by Dr. Hala, Vice-President of the National Solidarity Party, the only Party allowed by the Germans in Bohemia and Moravia.

Dr. Schramek in an interview stated that when he left Prague the Government was no more than a mockery. The Gestapo was in absolute control carrying out a reign of terror. Even in moderate circles exasperation was nearing boiling point.

"I am not at all surprised at the revolt which took place a few days ago," he added.—Reuter.

WARSAW SURRENDERS

(Continued from page 1.)

carrying half the gold reserve of Poland amounting to £25,000,000. The gold was hidden near the Rumanian frontier until the Government took refuge and was brought to be sent abroad. The other half of the gold reserve had already been sent abroad.

The Rumanian Government have not made any official statement but according to Polish circles in Bucharest, the gold was seized on the ground that Rumania must have payment for the large sums she is forced to spend on Polish refugees.—Reuter.

ORDER TO DESTROY WARSAW

LONDON: Sept. 27.

A German Communique says that orders have been given for the destruction of Warsaw and adds that the centre of the city is almost in ruins.

A wireless message from Warsaw says that the attack during the last 24 hours has been most terrible. Bombing was very heavy. Most of the houses are on fire.

The heroism and endurance of the garrison of Warsaw was emphasised in a Warsaw radio broadcast at 9-30 (B.S.T.) on Sept. 26 —the 21st day of the siege.

It said that the last 24 hours, have, if anything, been even more terrible than the attacks of the last few days.

Without a break during these 24 hours we have had continuous air raids by 200 'planes and shelling by heavy artillery. Hundreds of incendiary bombs caused many fires. Most of the public buildings are in flames.

Fire Brigades and civilians are fighting the flames with the utmost heroism, but are hampered by scarcity of water.

HUNDREDS OF FIRES IN WARSAW

A Communique issued by the Warsaw Command on Sept. 25 and received in London last night from Paris says that hundreds of fires were caused by incendiary bombs, dropped by 70 'planes, which circled uninterruptedly over the city since dawn, deliberately attacking the civil population. Eight German 'planes were brought down.

It was impossible to estimate the loss of life. Warsaw was falling into ruins.

The Garrison on the outskirts of the city had suffered less than the civilians. They were maintaining their defence and had repulsed attacks. Modlin was surrounded, but was holding out bravely.

A telegram from Moscow says, Russian troops yesterday continued their advance towards the demarcation line, states a General Staff Red Army Communique, which claims that they had occupied the fortress of Kossow and the towns of Zamos, Rawarusska and Sambor and taken 36,500 Polish troops as prisoners.

FOOD SITUATION WORSENS

The food situation is also difficult, especially with regard to distribution owing to the continual bombing.

Hundreds of horses killed by shells in the streets were immediately butchered and distributed for consumption.—Reuter.

M. Harmine Deprived Of His Office

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

M. Harmine, the Slovak Consul in London, who yesterday stated that "the voice of the Slovak people has been temporarily silenced by the ruthless abrogation of all treaties and agreements" has been deprived of his office. It is recalled that in Berlin on September 2 he refused to obey.—Reuter.

Residents Of Excluded Areas To Support Congress Programme

The General Secretary of the All-India excluded and partially excluded areas Association has issued a press statement in which he makes an appeal to the residents of those areas to follow the lead of the Indian National Congress and carry out the programme that might be chalked by it from time to time. He refers to the fact that in spite of the great sacrifices of the warrior race residing in the excluded areas during the Great War, they were subjected to special regulations and acts.

Their position has become worse by the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935. They had been excluded from the scheme of provincial autonomy. He states that the Congress is the only national organisation that can successfully bring about the political emancipation of the excluded areas.

Nazi War On Neutral Ships

Propaganda Against Britain Exposed

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Germans also profess to exercise contraband control in accordance with the laws of war. In fact because they have not command of sea and except in Baltic, and other rare instances are not in a position to bring neutral shipping for examination to German ports, they cannot exercise legal contraband control and there is increasing evidence of their intention to substitute panic for it.

VICTIMS OF NAZI ATTACKS.

Since the outbreak of war ten neutral vessels—three Finnish, two Greek, one Danish, one Dutch, one Belgian, and one Norwegian—have been sunk by German action, that is, by torpedo bombing or explosives placed in them by German submarines or by mines where no British mines had been laid. In addition to these ten, the Norwegian Ronda was sunk on 13th September of Terskelaeing by explosion, probably due to German mine. Germans may plead neutral ships which strike mines were not deliberately sunk but German action in recent days against "Martti," "Ragnar," "Walma," "Gertrud Bratt" and "Fanefjeld" suggests purposeful war against neutral shipping.

NAZI PROPAGANDA EXPOSED.

In the same connection the Ministry of Information's evening bulletin states: "Advices have been received from Stockholm and The Hague that Swedish and Dutch Governments have issued denials of the German report that the British Government made threatening demands on them.

The denial follows the statement by German official news agency on September 16 that German Ministry of Foreign Affairs had documentary evidence that the British Government had recently addressed notes to neutral countries forbidding them to send or transmit certain raw materials to Germany and threatening if they did so this would be regarded as infraction of their neutrality. The Swedish Government have now stated that no such demands been made on Sweden and competent authorities at The Hague have stated they know nothing of such a note. The Norwegian Government made a similar declaration on September 17.—B.O.W.

COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED!

Nazi Apologia For Shooting Dutch Plane

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

The admission that a German 'plane yesterday machinegunned a Dutch civil machine, killing one passenger is made by the German news agency.

It says:—"The Dutch aeroplane bore likeness to a known type of enemy warplane and could not be identified from a distance,"—Reuter.

NO DETENTION OF "CONTRABAND" TO LATIN AMERICA

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The Ministry of Information states that British detention of contraband goods applies only to goods going to Germany and not to those destined for Latin American or other countries.

This is in reply to German broadcast that the British Government is to cut off supplies of paper for Latin American countries unless their newspapers agree to adopt a pro-British attitude.—Reuter.

Danish Trade Delegation To Britain

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A Danish trade delegation left for England to-day to discuss matters connected with imports and exports.—Reuter.

BR. 'PLANE INTERNED IN ICELAND

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 27.

A British military 'plane with nine aboard landed north-east of Iceland. The pilot said he lost his way in the fog, while on patrol between Faroe Islands and Iceland. The crew has been interned and the 'plane disarmed.—Reuter.

CONTRABAND CONTROL AT WORK

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Over 70,000 tons of goods were intercepted and detained by the British Contraband control during the week ending September 26, according to the Ministry of Information figures These include 23,000 tons of iron-ore, fourteen thousand tons of petroleum products, 7,000 tons manganese ore, 7,000 tons of oil seeds, 6,000 tons of bauxite and a number of consignments of foodstuffs, fibres, oil fats, cereals, rubber, chemicals, cotton wool, timbsr, hides and fertilisers. Goods were detained on the ground that there was evidence that they were contraband consigned to Germany.—Reuter.

GERMAN CANARD EXPOSED

LONDON, Sept. 27.

German Wireless has broadcast a statement that the British Government are to cut off supplies of paper for Latin American countries, unless their newspapers agree to adopt a pro-British attitude. It seems hardly necessary to point out that the British detention of contraband goods applies only to goods going to Germany, our enemy, and not to those destined for South American or any other countries.—B. O.W.

JAWAHAR LEAVES FOR LUCKNOW

To Hold Consultations With Abul Kalam

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is going back to Lucknow to-night. It is understood that he will have consultations there with Moulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Nehru expects to return to Allahabad on Friday. The date of his departure for Wardha is not yet fixed.—A. P.

INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY ESSENTIAL

Judges Must Be Above Politics, Says Madras Chief Justice

MADRAS, September 27.

"A judge has no part to play in politics. If he does let political considerations weigh with him he is not worthy of his office" observed Sir Lionel Leach, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court unveiling a portrait of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar a former President of the Madras Advocates' Association in the Association premises.

"The maintenance of a strong and independent judiciary" he continued, "is not however a question of politics. It is a matter of the maintenance of what is fundamentally right. Chapter 40 of the Magna Charta, the famous charter of liberties, says that "To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice".

Without a strong and independent judiciary justice must suffer. delay and denial wil be the inevitable results.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has on more than one occasion in recent times emphasised the importance of the independence of the judiciary. There never was a greater need than there is now for the existence of a strong and independent judiciary and for the maintenance of the powers and prestige of the Courts.

The Courts are the guardians of the rights and liberties of the subject and it is essential that nothing should be done to diminish their authority."—A.P.

Manavatma Dev Meets Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHA, (By Mail.)

His holiness Agnirisi Manavatma Dev, founder of Manav Sangh delivered three lectures on the current topics of the day at Wardha. He paid visits and inspected the working of All-India Village Industries Association at Manganbadi and expressed his delight. He visited Gandhiji at Shegaon.

In course of conversation, His Holiness Agnirisi said "India is the meeting place of humanity and its deliverance. India's collective force is the greatest treasure of the world and if this treasure which is inherent in the culture of India can be saved, the spiritual poverty of mankind will also then be remedied just like the miracle of a touch-stone."

The Secretary, Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, who is at present on his propaganda tour in the U. P., waited upon Prof. Amar Nath Jha, Vice Chancellor, Allahabad University. During the conversation, the Vice-Chancellor spoke highly of the efforts of the Mandal in trying to remove the restrictions imposed by the caste system and said that he had already expunged the column of caste from the forms of his University.

TRUTH ABOUT NORTH SEA BATTLE

No British Ship Hit And No Casualties

NAZI FLYING-BOAT SHOT DOWN AND CREW OF ANOTHER TAKEN PRISONERS

LONDON, Sept. 27

In the House of Commons asked whether he could make any statement on the announcement by the German High Command that German aircraft had attacked British battleships in middle of North Sea and whether there was any truth in the statement that an aircraft carrier was destroyed and a British battleship badly damaged and that German planes returned to their base without loss.

Mr. Churchill said, "The Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet has wirelessed as follows:—

'Yesterday afternoon in the middle North Sea a squadron of British capital ships together with an aircraft carrier, cruisers and destroyers was attacked by about twenty Geman aircraft. No British ship was hit and no British casualties incurred. One German flyingboat was shot down and another reported to be badly damaged.'"

FATE OF GERMAN PLANE

Replying to a supplementary question Mr. Churchill added "Another German aircraft came down in the North Sea. We sent a destroyer to collect her and the crew of four, who have geen brought in as prisoners."

AIR-SHIPS IN SUB-MARINE WARFARE

Replying to a question on airships in their relation to anti-submarine warfare, Mr. Churchill stated that the Admiralty had built over two hundred airships during the last war, but except for useful patrol work around harbours, they were otherwise of little military value. Today the admiralty possessed no airships but there was no need to deplore the lack of this.

Mr. Chamberlain replied in the negative to a suggestion that his weekly statements from the House should be broadcast, remarking that he was satisfied that the existing arrangements ensured full publicity.

NAZI HOARDS ABROAD

Sir Edward Grigg stated that Ministry for Information had read the American Press reports showing that large fortunes were placed abroad by certain Nazi leaders and was taking steps to see that these were brought to the notice of the German people.

RELATIONS WITH EIRE

Mr. Attlee had asked whether arrangements had been made for closer contact with the Government of Eire. Mr. Eden replied that in view of the special problems arising from the war situation in regard to mutual trade, economic and political relations the British and the Eire Governments had agreed that the existing system of communication be supplemented by the appointment of a United Kingdom representative to the Eire.—Reuter.

HUMOUR OF SUB-MARINE WARFARE

Churchill's Story In Commons

Mr. Winston Churchill prefaced his account in the House of Commons tonight of many cruel and ruthless acts of U-Boat campaign by a word in recognition of those U-Boat commanders who had tried to behave with humanity. Some had given good warning, some had endeavoured to help the crew to find their way to port and he recounted the story of one U-Boat Captain who "signalled to me personally the position of the British Ship which he had just sunk and urged rescue should be sent. I was in doubt at that time, the First Lord observed, as to the address to which I should direct my answer."

Adding after a slight pause, amidst laughter, "however he is now in our hands—and is being treated with all consideration."

In contrast to the hard and bitter U-boat warfare, Mr. Churchill was able to tell the House that "in all far-reaching control which we have been exercising upon contraband, no neutral ship has ever been put in danger, and no law recognised amongst civilised nations has ever been contravened. Even when German ships have deliberately sunk themselves to avoid the formalities of prize court, we have so far succeeded in rescuing their crews.

Interesting detail which emerged from Mr. Churchill's statement on U-Boat warfare today was the fact that against 60,000 tons of oil lost by Submarine action in the first fortnight of the war, must be put 50,000 tons seized in transit to Germany apart from the enormous additional stores brought to the British Isles without mishap.

It is learned the incident in the North Sea mentioned by Mr. Churchill occurred about 150 miles from the Norwegian Coast.

BUY KHADI & HELP RURAL UPLIFT

Bihar Ministry's Appeal To Public

PATNA, Sept. 27.

A stirring appeal to the people of Bihar to purchase during the Gandhi Jayanti Week as much Khadi as they can and thereby help the great movement of economic uplift of the rural population, has been made by the Hon. Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, and his colleagues in the Cabinet in the course of a joint appeal issued to the press.

"It is in the interest of all concerned," they add, "that Khadi should be patronised on a scale that may compel manufacturers of mill cloth to keep down their prices within reasonable limits. We earnestly hope that every bit of Khadi available in the province will be purchased during Gandhi Jayanti which happily synchronises also with the time for Puja purchases."—United Press.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION IN KARWAR

Local Committee Organising Meetings Of Workers

KARWAR, Sept. 26.

In the third week the number of addicts going to Goa has fallen. It was unusual in Karwar to see drunkards falling on the roads or committing public nuisance. But addicts returning from Goa invariably were found to be dead drunk. Those who succeeded in coming over to Karwar were found committing public nuisance, and the Prohibition Committee had to draw the attention of the Police Department to this situation.

The Local Prohibition Committee is organising meetings of workers to encourage greater degree of vigilance and co-operation in the detection of smuggling, which is increasing every week.

FOOTBALL POOLS BANNED

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Football pools, which is one of the most popular of Britain's winter pastimes, has been officially vetoed. This is in consequence of the strain already thrown on the Post Office by the war.—Reuter.

ON WESTERN FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

sances far behind the German Front becomes more an more apparent.

The French High Command is reported to be full of admiration for the R. A. F., both for the quality of the machines and the skill of the pilots. The French regard as exaggerated last week's reports that twelve to fifteen hundred German 'planes are concentrated on the Western Front.

The recent allied explorations in German territory met with surprisingly little resistance. Hence it is conjectured that previous estimates of German air strength were exaggerated or that losses in Poland were more serious than was supposed.

SWISS ANXIETY

It is reported that German concentrations are appearing opposite Schaffhausen and Basle. In the last war the possibility of the Germans trying to outflank the French rightwing by marching through the plain of Basle and the "gap of Neuchatel" was frequently feared. The Swiss army and the strength of the French positions in the Jura Mountains should sufficiently counter any such attempt.—Reuter.

ALLIES ENTRENCHED ON WESTERN FRONT

BERLIN, Sept. 27.

A High Command Communique says:—

"On the Western Front there was only little activity. The enemy is entrenched on the whole front."—Reuter.

BRITAIN FOOTS BIG BILL FOR VICTORY

Prospect Of National War Loans And Levy On Profits

(Continued from page 1.)

dicles were announced by Sir John Simon introducing the War Emergency Budget in the House of Commons this afternoon.

At the outset Sir John Simon said that when he introduced the budget at the end of April he estimated that the expenditure of the year amounted to 1320 million. Defence expenditure included in that vast total was at that time stated as 630 million. The budget proposals were calculated to raise from revenue 942 million and consequently, at that time, 380 million was left to be borrowed within the financial year.

Before the Finance Act was passed the figures for this year's expenditure on defence had grown to a total of 730 millions and the amount to be borrowed at that time came to something like 480 million. The total expenditure when Parliament rose in August was 1453 millions of which 502 millions was to be borrowed. These totals, vast as they were, arrived at on the basis that we remained at peace throughout the year. On September 3 we were at war and the vote of credit for additional 500 million was promptly adopted.

SPECIAL PROBLEM.

Sir John Simon said that he could not guarantee that this first vote of credit would be sufficient to cover all requirements upto March 31 next. The need for further budget, as promptly as possible, was self-evident, as we should be facing in this financial year a total outlay of nearly 2,000 millions. The Great War in which this country was engaged set for us a special economic problem, and if this was not properly faced and not boldly handled, then our power to carry on the war to a victorious conclusion would be gravely weakened. Finance was sometimes said to be the fourth arm of defence. If finance failed, then the prop that sustained the whole of the war effort collapsed.

TWO WAYS.

There were two obvious ways to make the best use of the productive resources—taxation and borrowing—and doubtless we should have recourse to both. The Exchequer would need money on an unprecedented scale and for that vast need over the period of war taxation would have to make maximum contribution. But it was obviously impossible that the whole expenditure in a war like this could be provided from proceeds of taxation.

It would be necessary to supplement the provision by revenue from National Defence Loans on a large scale. It would be the duty of the private citizen to contribute to the greatest possible extent to loans when announced. As regards borrowing the time had not yet quite come for the issue of a new National.

Loan. When that time came it would be found that various types of loan would be offered.

TAX ON INCOMES

Sir John Simon earnestly appealed to all citizens and institutions in the country to refrain from unnecessary capital expenditure and to put whatever savings they could make with a view to devoting them to the new loans issued for the prosecution of war. The House would see that the emergency budget would call for severe sacrifices. High as the five and six penny income-tax rate was, it must in the circumstances of the war be substantially increased. Sir John Simon explained that the increase he contemplated in the rate of income-tax could not take full effect in the present year and the reductions which he felt it his duty to propose in the existing allowances could not be made operative in time for collection due on January 1. The plan he put forward was that in the full year standard rate of income-tax should be seven shillings six pence in the pound. During the present year he proposed that the standard rate should be seven shillings. This rate should be regarded as a composite rate made up of five shillings six pence for the first quarter and seven shillings six pence for the other three-quarters. The income tax due by direct payment on January 1 next would be made at the seven shilling rate.

SURTAX PROPOSALS

After indicating that allowances in respect of incometax would be reduced Sir John Simon turned to surtax and intimated that he proposed that the new surtax scales should be run from 15 pence at 2,000 pounds to 9 shillings 6 pence for incomes over 30,000. By this means the surtax would produce another five millions this year and eight millions in a full year.

DEATH DUTIES

Announcing further modification in the Estate Duty, Sir John Simon said: "I now propose that in relation to the deaths taking place after today"—(voice: there will be a lot)—(loud laughter)—the Duty on Estates exceeding 10,000 but not exceeding 50,000 there shall be an increase by ten percent." Sir John Simon indicated that for estates over 50,000 the increase would be 25 per cent. The yield from these increases being estimated at six millions in a full year.

LIQUOR TAX INCREASE

In addition Sir John Simon proposed increases to all taxes on alcoholic liquor to take effect as from to-morrow. There would be an addition of a penny per pint on beer and this was estimated to produce 11 millions this year and 27 millions in a full year. Spirit with the added duties would cost 13 shillings nine pence per bottle. This was estimated to produce three and a half millions in a full year. There would also be further additions on light wines. Other increases included a penny per pound on fully refined sugar, two shillings per pound increase on tobacco, and sixty per cent excess of Profits Tax modelled on the Armaments Profits Duty and applied over the whole field of trade and industry.

CAPITAL LEVY

Referring to the increase of capital wealth of individuals during the war, Sir John Simon announced that capital levy was being studied, but it was not practicable to apply one during the war. The new proposals would produce 107 millions this year and over 226 millions in a full year.

Sir John Simon said that it must not be assumed that these enormous figures were proof that there had been prodigious squandering and waste. The truth was that increasing complication and elaboration of the machines of war and mechanisation, which accompanied development of military force, also had greatly increased this cost. The Chancellor cited the instance of the cost of modern aircraft, which, he said, was three to seven times that of a comparable type in 1918.

Sir John Simon added that by an agreement with the Defence Ministers qualified experienced businessmen had been recruited in order to see that the proposals for new expenditure are framed with strict regard to the necessity of finan

PRICE FOR NATIONAL GOVT.

Mr. Attlee recalled the Emergency Budget eight years ago and opined that the National Government had brought the country to the present position. Mr. Attlee agreed that Sir John Simon was right in endeavouring to raise these large sums by taxation and he thought that the income-tax increase was right. On no account could we defer paying for the war to a future occasion or make future generations pay by borrowing. He criticised the change in children's allowances on the ground that this was not the time to discourage having children and urged reconsideration of the additional sugar tax. He welcomed the tax on war profits, but thought the best thing was to have no war profits.

LIMIT NOT REACHED.

Sir Archibald Sinclair foresaw financial burdens of almost incalculable weight, but we were going to face them and Sir John Simon had rendered a good service by letting the country face facts instead of indulging in muddled and wishful thinking, which had been prevalent since rearmament began. While reserving the right to make criticism on certain points later, Sir Archibald Sinclair felt that the budget which was conceived on bold lines deserved their support. He asked Sir John Simon to consider the appointment of a Select Committee on National Expenditure to check the growth of wasteful expenditure. Severe as the budget is, it does not bring us even within the remote range of the limits of our financial strength or sacrifices which the people will accept as they become necessary as a means to victory.—Reuter.

SIMON'S CENTURY IN ORATORY!

The main figures of the budget make the revised estimated expenditure for the current year 1,933,000,000 sterling. The revised estimate of revenue, including 107,000,000 from new taxation, amounts to 995,000,000. This leaves 938,000,000 to be met by borrowing, whereof 500,000,000 have already been authorised to be met from Defence Loan moneys. Effective resolutions giving legislative force to the proposals were agreed unanimously within a hundred minutes of Sir John Simon's speech and a general debate opened.

CHAUDHARY AFZAL HAQUE ARRESTED

AMRITSAR, Sept. 26

Chaudhary Afzal Haque, one of the Ahrar leaders, was arrested today for alleged objectionable speech on recruitment.

Sir Raza Ali On League Resolution

SIMLA, September 26.

In his presidential address to the District Conference of the Muslim League, Sir Syed Raza Ali elucidated the League's resolution on war, and said: "The League has contented itself with pointing out the serious grievances of Muslims in the Congress-governed provinces during the last 26 months, and has asked the British Government for their redress. The League has refrained from putting the question, of constitutional advance in the forefront. It is natural that when the question of India's future constitution is under consideration by the British Government, the Muslims should insist on being made a party to the transaction.

"As for the Congress or the Nationalist Muslims, I may say that but for them the Congress and the League would have come to terms long ago. The sooner this fact was realised the better for all of us."—A. P.

WAR TAXATION IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, Sept. 26.

War expenditure of approximately ten million sterling for the remainder of the financial year has necessitated additional taxation, which was announced today.

This includes 15 per cent. increase in Incometax, three pence per gallon on beer, 25 per cent on tobacco, a penny surcharge on all letters, a gold tax of 75 per cent. of difference between prices on August 24 and the date of sale.—Reuter.

SOVIET PLAN FOR BALKANS

(Continued from page 1.)

would guarantee the "status quo" in Eastern Mediterranean.

Such a plan would mean relaxation and adjustment on the part of Bulgaria and Hungary. This, it is stated, would be a check to German dominance of South-East of Europe.

Herr von Ribbentrop's latest visit to Moscow might have been directed when this proposal became known.—Reuter.

NO SOVIET-RUMANIAN TENSION

BUCHAREST, Sept. 27.

Reports of tension between Soviet and Rumania are categorically denied in official circles while rumours of military incidents and the closing of the Soviet-Rumanian frontier are described as "sneer invention".

It is stated the frontier is open to traffic normally and the Soviet-Rumanian relations continue to be conducted on the basis of complete neutrality.

Astonishment is expressed both in official and unofficial circles at the report of a possible Soviet coup in Bessarabia. It is true that the Soviet has for sometime maintained fortified lines along the Dniester and forces in Tikat region have been increased recently.

Rumania has been sending additional troops to Bessarabia as a precautionary measure for some weeks and has been hastily forming defensive positions on the Dniester.

While pessimism regarding Soviet intentions in the near future with respect to Bessarabia and the mouth of the Danube have been noticeable in many circles this week, official and other quarters to-day express themselves as much more hopeful.—

A communique on the Soviet-Estonian negotiations describes how these were begun following "unsatisfactory" explanations of the Estonian Government about the disappearance of the Polish submarine interned at Tallinn.

After insisting that it was incomprehensible how the submarine whose mechanism has been damaged so as to impede its movements could have escaped, the communique adds that it is believed as most probable that the submarine was repaired at Tallinn and provided with fuel.

Bearing in mind that according to a report from Leningrad that periscopes of unknown submarines had been sighted to-day in the area of Lugabay one can arrive at the conclusion that some unknown submarines have a secret base somewhere near the Estonian coast. Under these circumstances the question of ensuring the security of Soviet waters against diversionist acts on the part of submarines in hiding acquires great importance.—Reuter.

SOVIET ASSURANCE TO RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26.

The assurance of Soviet's intention to respect Rumanian neutrality formally given on the same day as Soviet troops entered Poland has been firmly renewed during the past 24 hours, it is learned.—Reuter.

HOW RUMOUR STARTED

Premature Return Of Estonian Foreign Minister

RIGA (Latvia), Sept. 27.

Rumours of Soviet troop concentrations on the Estonian frontier—thought to have arisen from the premature return of the Estonian Foreign Minister from Moscow—are considered here to be without foundation. No complications are foreseen in the Soviet-Estonian negotiations, trade negotiations especially, since the Foreign Minister is returning to Moscow to-morrow, accompanied by economic experts.—Reuter.

COVENTRY BOMB EXPLOSION ECHO

Murder Charge Against Three Men And Two Women

LONDON, Sept. 27

Three men and two women faced additional charges of murder at Coventry today when they appeared in remand on Explosive charge. It was alleged that they murdered four men and a woman who were killed by a bomb explosion in Coventry. The accused are Peter Barnes (32), Joseph Hewitt (31) James Richards (29), Mary Hewitt (22) and Brigid Onara (49).

With the exception of Barnes, all the accused pleaded not guilty. Barnes made no reply.

The accused were remanded.—Reuter.

T. U. C. RELATIONS WITH SUPPLY DEPT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress considered the question of Trade Union relations with the Ministry of Supply, and a number of other emergency matters. The council decided to ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation to discuss these questions. The Council has received an invitation to meet the Minister of Labour together with representatives of orrganised employers for joint discussion next week with regard to setting up a National Joint Advisory Board as suggested in the scheme proposed by the General Council.—Reuter.

Lord Rhayader Dead

LONDON, Sept. 27

The death occurred of Lord Rhayader.—Reuter.

(Lord Rhayadar (created Baron 1932) Ex-President, United Kingdom Alliance, was M. P. for a number of years from various constituencies.)

NEW BR. T. U. C. CHIEF

LONDON, Sept. 27

Mr. William Holmes, General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural workers, was today elected chairman of the T.U.C. in succession to Mr. Hallsworth.—Reuter.

A. R. P. TRY-OUT IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

About thirty Municipalities of three neighbouring districts of Calcutta, three Railway administrations and the Port Commissioners will take part in a daylight try-out that will be demonstrated to-morrow.

The A. R. P. Committee proposes to organise a complete "black-out" for all night over Calcutta some time in November next.—United Press.

DUTCH MISSION TO ENGLAND

THE HAGUE: Sept. 27.

A Netherlands Trade Delegation is going to England very shortly. —Reuter.

Estonian Deputation For Moscow

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.

An Estonian deputation headed by Selter is flying to Moscow today, according to the "Politiken" which reports that the Soviet has demanded from Estonia a fresh Trade Agreement and the use of a harbour in the Baltic probably Oesel Paldski as a naval base.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAV NEUTRALITY

BELGRADE, September 27.

The Executive Committee of the Yugoslav Radical Union Government Party declared unreserved support for the policy of strict neutrality adopted by the Government.—Reuter.

SUBMARINES TAKE HEAVY TOL

German Government Expresses Regret or Machine-Gunning Dutch Civil Plane

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.

The machinegunning of a Dutch civil 'plane has made a deep impression in aviation circles. It is pointed out that the Dutch machines are carrying only passengers and mail between neutral countries and flying over neutral territory. Since the outbreak of war, the word "Holland" is painted in large letters in five places on all Dutch 'planes to make the nationality easily distinguishable even at great distance. The Government is waiting for a full report before deciding regarding a protest.

The German News Agency says that the Counsellor of the German Legation at Stockholm has expressed the German Government's regret at the death of a Swedish passenger in the Dutch 'plane fired on by a German aeroplane. Similar regrets have been expressed to the Netherlands on behalf of the German Government.—Reuter.

SOVIET STEAMER NOT IMMUNE

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.

The Soviet steamer Metallish was sunk by a submarine this evening. Nineteen of the crew of 24 were rescued by Soviet Patrol ships.—Reuter.

British Submarine To Rescue Of Italian 'me

MALTA, Sept.

A British submarine an a British military aeroplane went to the rescue of the Italian commercial 'plane forced wn off Malta. The crew and passengers of the machine were all saved.—Reuter.

How Crew Of "Royal Sceptre" Was Sad

RIODEJANEIRO, Sept.

It is learned that the Capn and two members of the crew of the "Royal Sceptre" were drowd. thirtytwo crew, of whom nine re injured were picked up by ie Liverpool steamer "Brownf". "Browning" was stopped by a t-man submarine, whose Capn ordered her to proceed to e rescue of the Royal Scep's crew, who were adrift near - deira. As soon as the U-boat - appeared "Browning" rushed the spot indicated and took men aboard.—Reuter.

The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE ESPLANADE Rd FORT, BOMBAY

110 BRANCHES AND PAY-OFFICES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	...	Rs. 1,68,13,200
Reserve & Other Funds	...	Rs. 1,01,47,000
Deposits as at 30-6-39	...	Rs. 32,74,84,000

DIRECTORS.

Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E., CHAIRMAN. The Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., P.C., Ardeshir B. Dubash, Esquire. Haridas Madhavdas, Esquire. Dinshaw D. Romer, Esquire, Vithaldas Kanji, Esquire, Sir Dossabhoy H. Bhiwandiwala, Nooramahomed M. Chinoy, Esquire. Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam, Esquire. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esquire.

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. Barclay Bank Limited and Messrs. Midland Bank, Limited.
NEW YORK AGENTS:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
PARIS AGENTS:—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
BERLIN AGENTS:—The Deutsche Bank.

Banking Business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. C. CAPTAIN, Manager.

(Established—December, 1911)

QUALITY YARN FOR QUALITY KNITTING

BERLIN, SWIFTKNIT, SILVER-MOON, KNOP, CROCHET, CREPE, SUPER MARL, SUPER FINGERING, CHANDNI, MARLEX, REGAL, SITARA, BÉBÉ, MOTI, KNITTING YARNS, LUSTREX, PART, PEACOCK, R. BRD, LA-NUIT, 1R, BUTTERFLY

INDIAN MADE

Dharospun KNITTING YARNS

FOR EVERY KNITTING PURPOSE

MANUFACTURED IN VARIOUS QUALITIES AND ATTRACTIVE SHADES

FOR SAMPLE OF WOOLS AND A KNITTED GARMENT LEAFLET WRITE TO DEPT. NO. 33

The DHARIWAL WOOLLEN MILLS ESTD: 1930. DHARIWAL PUNJAB

Selling Representatives:
Messrs. FULCHAND & SONS, 373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bomb.
(1) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, New Cloth Market, Bder Road, Karachi.
(2) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, Inside Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.

Stockists:—
1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Western ... Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bomba THE SAMPAT SWADESHI STORES, 28-29-30, Shami Galli, Swadeshi Market, Bombay No. 2.

MUTT AND JEFF—If He Had Fallen the American Way He Might Have Hurt His Kilts By BUD FISHER

GET ME A LAWYER, I TELL YE! GET ME A LAWYER!
GAME TODAY
WHAT FOR, SANDY?
I'M AGOIN' TO SUE THE BASEBALL COMPANY OR SOMEBUDY!
GAME TODAY
WHAT FOR?
I BE WATCHIN' THE DANGED BASEBALL GAME AND I GOT HURT!
HOW'D THAT HAPPEN?
I FELL DOON OOT O' THE TREE!
AME DAY
8-19

Safeguards For Evicted Tenants

Jamnadas' "Ingenious Argument": I. L. P. Members In A Fix

SECOND READING OF TENANCY BILL: ALL AMENDMENTS REJECTED

A very interesting stage was reached during discussion on the Second Reading of the Tenancy Bill in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, when the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Assembly, was in the Chair.

The discussion was with regard to a sub-clause in the clause which gave right to the landlord to determine "protected tenants." Briefly put, the sub-clause made provision for an evicted tenant to return to his land, if the landlord failed to use the land within a year of notice for personal cultivation or for any agricultural purpose.

Secondly, the evicted tenant could come back, if the landlord failed to abide by the second condition, namely, for any non-agricultural purpose.

The Twelve-Year Limit

An ingenious argument was put forward by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta when he moved for the deletion of the words fixing the twelve-year time-limit. How could a tenant prowl about for eleven years near the field from which he had been evicted and then come at the end of 12 years, he asked?

NECESSARY SAFEGUARDS

Mr. Morarji Desai, while admitting the ingenuity of the argument, simply stated that the provision was a necessary safeguard in the interests of the tenants. He pointed out that there were a number of other amendments which would be mostly moved in the same connection by interests representing the landlords.

I.L.P. MEMBERS IN A FIX?

Mr. Jhabvala was perplexed and so were the members of the Independent Labour Party, in whose name some similar amendments stood. But as the discussion progressed, in which Mr. Phadke and Mr. Bhaiji participated, it dawned upon them that the 12-year limit would discourage the landlords to evict the tenants.

The Independent Labour Party members did not move their amendments. Mr. Jhabvala remarked amidst loud laughter: "I leave the honour of moving the amendment to my friend Mr. Phadke."

Finally, when an amendment was pressed to a division the line between those representing the interests of landlord class and that of the tenant class seemed to have been firmly drawn.

TENANCY BILL

After question time Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, refused to accept the two new clauses moved by Mr. G. K. Phadke, when discussion on the second reading of the Tenancy Bill was resumed.

The first clause moved by Mr. Phadke laid down that rent to the landlord should be the first charge on the tenant's crop and the second clause sought to fix the liability of paying the land revenue of the land he held on the tenant himself instead of on the landlord.

In replying Mr. Morarji Desai asked why the landlords should be given additional rights. Was it argued, he asked, that the landlords should be made immune from the payment of land revenue. The Minister could not agree to such a proposition, as the liability to pay the land revenue should primarily remain with the landlords and they were responsible for its payment. But in cases where the tenant contumaciously withheld rent, the rent would be recovered from him.

Both the amendments were rejected.

RIGHTS OF PROTECTED TENANTS

The House, then, passed Clause 5 of the Bill discussion of which was held over, pending an amendment from Mr. S. V. Parulekar.

The Clause refers to rights and liabilities of a protected tenant.

The House, then, proceeded with discussion on Clause 7, as Clause 6 had been already passed the previous day.

The Clause referred to the landlords' right to determine protected tenancy. The landlord may terminate the tenancy of a protected tenant by giving him one year's notice in writing stating therein the reasons for such termination if the landlord's "bona fide" requires it for either personal cultivation or for using it for any agricultural purpose and further for any non-agricultural purpose.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved an amendment restricting the concession to the smaller landlords and excluding Inamdars and Khots from its benefits.

MEHTA'S PROPOSED RESTRICTION

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved another amendment seeking to add to the Clause a proviso that the landlord should not be deemed to require the land "bona fide" for personal cultivation, if the land owned by him exceeded 50 acres.

Mr. Mehta explaining his amendment, wished that the expression "bona fide" must have a strictly limited meaning. He pointed out that no one could personally cultivate an endless number of acres. He apprehended that there would be wholesale evictions, if his amendment was not accepted. Further it might be thought that the Bill had been passed ino law out of sheer cussedness or spite.

DESAI'S REPLY

Replying to the criticisms, Mr. Morarji Desai stated that the present-day agricultural conditions were such that cultivation could not be taken up as a hobby. He did not see the possibility of the landlords burning their fingers for the sake of evicting genuine cultivators, on a large scale.

With regard to the argument that the concession should be confined only to a class of landlords, the Minister asked, why the children of the landlords were to be deprived of the opportunity of falling back upon the profession of agriculture. Was it because they were the children of those who held large lands, he asked?

The Minister then issued a warning that, if the landlords used the clause in a wanton manner and merely for the sake of harassing their tenants, he would have no hesitation in asking the House to remove that concession. He thought that the business of the landlords' association should not merely be to oppose Government but also to see that they carried out their responsibility properly.

Both the amendments were rejected. Mr. Parulekar's amendment was pressed to a division and lost, 12 voting for and 56 against.

Mr. Parulekar moved an amendment for the deletion of the clause seeking to terminate tenancy in case the landlord according to the provisions in the Bill required the land for any non-agricultural purpose.

Mr. G. K. Gaikwad moved for the deletion of the words seeking termination of tenancy, if the landlord, according to the provisions of the Bill, required the land for using for any agricultural purpose, which included horticulture, dairy-farming and such other things.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out the difficulty of putting a definite interpretation on the words used in the clauses, about which there was a plethora of interpretations. Moreover, the word "Use" might mean also "lease." Mr. R. A. Khedgikar supported the amendments.

Replying Mr. Morarji Desai stated that there was no difficulty in interpreting the words. But if a different interpretation than the one given by Government was subsequently given by a Judicial Court, then the necessary amendments would be made, and for such corrections there was ample time. He opposed all the amendments which were lost.

AMENDMENTS GALORE

A number of amendments were moved with regard to the sub-clause which stated that, if the landlord failed to abide by the condition that he has taken over the land for personally cultivating it or using it for any agricultural purpose within one year, then the evicted tenant might take possession of it. If the landlord failed to use the land for twelve years for any non-agricultural purpose, then the evicted tenant could get the land, if he proceeded in the manner laid down in the Bill.

Mr. I. H. Siddique moved an amendment to substitute the words "four" in the place of "twelve" seeking to reduce the number of years for the tenant to take possession of the land.

Other amendments were from Mr. Phadke and Mr. M. M. A. Bhaiji on similar grounds.

The Minister replying stated that the provision was necessary and was a safeguard in the interests of the tenants.

Mr. Siddique's amendment was pressed to a division and lost eight voting for and 45 against. The I.L.P. voted with Government.

Discussion on the clause was not over when the House rose for the day.

For Better Regulation Of Sale Of Farm Products

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETS BILL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

The First Reading of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Bill, 1939, which is intended to provide for better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce and the establishment of markets for such produce in the Province, engaged the attention of the Bombay Legislative Council to-day, when it commenced its third session.

The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa presided.

While Prof. S. R. Davar opposed the Bill vehemently on the ground that it tended to impose restrictions on the freedom of the people to buy and sell as they liked, the other members of the Opposition participated in the debate more with a view to get certain doubts regarding the Bill cleared than to advance any opposition.

The first reading was passed without any dissentient voice.

OBJECTS OF BILL.

Commending the Bill for the acceptance of the House, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, sponsor of the measure, said that the surveys of Indian markets undertaken by the Marketing Department of the Government of India had shown that the agriculturist did not secure fair and adequate prices for his produce. Out of every rupee accruing from the sale of wheat, the agriculturists share was only 9 1/2 annas. As the Royal Commission on Agriculture had pointed out, one of the most satisfactory methods by which the interests of the agriculturist could be safeguarded was by regulation of markets. It was proposed to entrust this work to market committees which would include representatives of agriculturists, merchants and local bodies. The Committees would be given power to levy fees and to form a market committee fund. All trade allowances except those that might be prescribed by rules or by-laws of the committee would be prohibited.

"UNDEMOCRATIC.

Prof. S. R. Davar while opposing the measure said that its sections were so vague that it was not possible to know as to what was the specific evil which the Government intended to check. The principle underlying the measure was undemocratic as it restricted the freedom of the people to buy and sell as they thought best.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia wished to know if the measure would control the sale of commodities meant for export.

Mr. S. C. Joshi expressed doubt whether the Bill would really benefit the agriculturist. He apprehended that there would be a clique of brokers and buyers everywhere leading to secretive fixing of maximum prices so that the interests of agriculturists would never be safeguarded.

Mr. Narsingrao Desai lending support to the Bill suggested that merchants should not be allowed to have predominance in the Market Committees.

Dr. Hamid, while expressing that the object of the Bill was a laubable one, felt the need for its reference to a Select Committee as the sections were hazy.

Mr. Ratilal Gandhi supported the Bill.

BASELESS FEAR.

Replying the Finance Minister said that the sections of the Bill were so clear that no further elucidation was necessary. The Government did not claim that the measure would remove all the difficulties of agriculturists. The apprehensions regarding cliques of buyers and brokers were baseless. Even in case of any cliques, the Market Committees could refuse to issue licences to those who sacrificed the interests of agriculturists.

The first reading of the Bill was passed.

MOVE FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

During the second reading, Mr. S. C. Joshi moved for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee to-morrow.

The Government wanted time till to-morrow to consider whether it could support this move.

The Council adjourned till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY INTERPELLATIONS

"Sir Sikandar's Visit Purely Courtesy Call"

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan's visit to Bombay in May last and his talks with Mr. K. M. Munshi and the Prime Minister, formed the subject of several interpellations to-day in the Assembly during question hour.

Replying to the question whether Sir S. H. Khan discussed with either of them (Prime Minister or Home Minister) the question of Federation and the movement of civil resistance against the Hyderabad State carried on in the Bombay Province, Dr. Gilder stated that Mr. K. M. Munshi met Sir Sikandar H. Khan in May and his conversation was purely of an informal nature. The Minister did not propose to discuss the topics they discussed or the nature of the discussion.

A series of supplementary questions followed.

Question:—Was the meeting previously arranged?

Dr. Gilder:—I want notice.

Question: Was the meeting between the Ministers a pure accident?

Dr. Gilder:—I have no information.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar: May we know the approximate date of the meeting?

Dr. Gilder:—There is no information on the file.

Mr. Karandikar:—Did the meeting take place at Juhu?

Dr. Gilder:—At Juhu. I have no information on the point.

At this stage, the Prime Minister intervened and stated that Sir H. S. Khan's visit to him was purely a courtesy call.

MURDERS IN BARIA STATE

The Prime Minister, replying to a question on certain cases of murder in the Baria State, said that the murders committed within the limits of the Baria State might have created some nervousness at the time they did not exist now. Enquiries made showed that there was no basis for the suggestion that there was an organised movement in the Baria State to drive away the British subjects, who were doing business in the State.

The Bombay Government have not yet considered the question of a marriage tax. This was the answer given by Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, to the question whether the Government proposed to levy a Marriage Tax.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala wanted to know how many civil marriages were contracted every month in the province during 1937 and 1938 and their numbers according to communities.

The Government gave an exhaustive list on the subject. During 1937, there were 184 civil marriages, of which 163 were Hindus one was of "no religion." During 1938, there were 212 civil marriages, and here again Hindus headed the list with 183. There was a marked increase in the category of "no religion". As many as 12 brides and bridegrooms went to the Registrar professing "no Religion".

Questions on the alleged detention of patients in Government Hospitals in Bombay City elicited the information that a certain amount of detention at the out-patient departments was inevitable in view of the heavy attendance but every effort was made to minimise this and the patients were not made to wait unduly long. The detention; Dr. Gilder said, might in some cases be due to insufficient staff but some delay was bound to occur.

TENANCY BILL

After question time, the Assembly resumed discussion of the Tenancy Bill.

Mr. Phadake, in an amendment suggested that rents payable by a protected tenant should be the first charge on crop and that the tenants should be made liable for payment of land revenue to Government in respect of land cultivated by him. This was vigorously opposed by the Revenue Minister. The amendment was lost and clause 6 of the Bill was passed.

NEWSPAPER EXHIBITION AT BEAWAR

BEAWAR, Sept. 26.

The convenor of Newspaper Exhibition, Shri Jain Gurukul Shikshan Sangh, Beawar, states that the 11th anniversary of Shri Jain Gurukul Beawar will be held on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th October 1939, during Vijya Dashmi.

A Newspaper Exhibition will also be held at the same time in order to bring new light and life to the backward province of Rajputana.

HEADACHE AFTER HEADACHE

Now She's Free From Them

A woman writes:—"I would like everyone who suffers from headaches to try Kruschen Salt. Before taking Kruschen I was hardly ever free from a headache. But since I have been taking it regularly I have hardly had a headache, for which I am very thankful, for headaches can make one feel quite ill. I have been taking that small dose of Kruschen every morning in a glass of warm water, before my breakfast and I feel so well."—(Mrs.) A. E. D.

How do you deal with headaches? Do you just take something to deaden the pain, without getting rid of the trouble which causes the pain? Thousands do, despite the medical profession's warning cry of "Don't!" Such makeshift methods simply suppress the symptoms of headaches. They merely numb the nerves and leave the underlying cause to look after itself. And it only obtains a firmer grip.

Headaches can generally be traced to a disordered stomach and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them forming again—and you'll never have to worry any more. And that is just how Kruschen Salts bring swift and lasting relief from headaches. Kruschen Salts aid Nature to cleanse your body completely of all clogging waste matter.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

No. 3.

Noiseless at any speed, saving 33 to 40 per cent., current, low-priced but soundly built, such is the I.E.W. fan which is approved by several Governments.

India Electric Works, Ltd.,
6, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, BOMBAY.

THE MONKEY BRAND CAMPAIGN FOR BRIGHTER CLEANING
THANK GOODNESS I'M CLEAN AGAIN. I DO LIKE TO SHINE!
H'M—NO THANKS FOR MY PART—WHY, BUT FOR MY SMOOTH-CLEANING YOU'D HAVE BEEN SCRATCHED TO DEATH LONG AGO
Ask for the original Monkey Brand in the new red and black carton.
MONKEY BRAND

MONKEY BRAND'S SMOOTH CLEANING POLISHES AND PRESERVES YOUR POTS & PANS

To keep pans like new is easy if you give them Monkey Brand's smooth cleaning. Just damp a cloth, rub Monkey Brand on it, and wipe over the surface. The fine polishing materials in Monkey Brand make it easy for you to wipe away every speck of dirt and grease. Monkey Brand cleans so smoothly too . . . no tiny scratches scored into the metal to form traps for more dirt or food. That is why Monkey cleaning is so safe—so hygienic.

Don't scratch it clean . . . clean it clean with

MONKEY BRAND

BENJAMIN BROOKE & CO. LTD., PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND

Cooling & Refreshing!
JABA KUSUM
HAIR OIL
JABAKUSUM
HAIR OIL FAMOUS FOR 60 YEARS.
Stimulates and Protects the Beauty of HAIR, cools the Brain, Promotes the Growth of Hair and Adds lustre to Hairs.
BUY JABAKUSUM IN NEW GOLDEN PACKING
C.K. SEN & Co., LTD.
CALCUTTA

Agent:-
KANCHANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Wholesale Chemists & Druggists,
Princess St., Mangaldas Rd. BOMBAY 2.

MOVE AGAINST WAR PROFI-TEERS

Net-Work Of Shops To Be Opened In City Wards To Give Relief To Poor Consumers

In response to the invitation from Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Mayor of Bombay, several prominent citizens attended a meeting held at the Corporation Hall on Wednesday evening to devise ways and means to check undue profiteering. The Mayor presided.

The meeting decided by an overwhelming majority to open 40 shops in the different wards of the city, to stock and sell foodstuffs at reasonable prices to afford relief to the poor and middle-class people who were victims of profiteering.

Mr. Karanjia addressing the audience observed that there was absolutely no justification for prices sky rocketting to unreasonable levels, especially in the case of foodstuffs. Government's control order fixing the margin of profit at 10 per cent. did not help the suffering masses much.

GOVT. PREPARED TO HELP.

It was, therefore, the bounden duty of a disinterested public body like the Corporation which had no profiteering motives to undertake to do something at this critical moment. Government were, of course quite prepared to render every assistance in this direction.

His suggestion was that grain shops should be opened at different centres and merchants were requested to sell foodstuffs to these shops at cheap rates.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee incorporated the suggestion as the fundamental basis of his resolution. He was seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibedin.

BHARUCHA'S CRITICISM.

Mr. B. F Bharucha criticised the resolution as a measure of 'convenience' and remarked that the resolution would defeat its purpose if there was no standardisation of prices of commodities which formed every-day necessaries. He desired to move an amendment which was not allowed by the Chair on technical grounds of parliamentary procedure.

Mr. S. K. Patil pointed out that unless the Government of India's Ordinance was modified, the Bombay Government and other public bodies were not empowered to fix the prices below 10 per cent. on those obtaining on Sept. 1st.

EXPERIENCE OF LAST WAR

The Mayor concluded the debate by narrating his own experience of the last war, when he said shops opened with similar object were run quite successfully and proved of immense relief to the victims of profiteering.

Sir Sikandar Appeals To Jinnah To Meet Gandhiji

Muslim Opinion In Favour Of Working Committee's Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 27.

I gather Gandhiji's talks with the Viceroy are regarded as quite satisfactory in official circles. In this connection, the statement by Lord Zetland on the Indian situation though all too laconic has received considerable attention in Simla. His silence so far has been puzzling political circles here. It is noted with satisfaction that he is taking care to avoid mistakes of the 1937 controversy and say nothing which might complicate the situation.

Two points are clear from Lord Zetland's statement. One is the recognition of the Congress demand for certain political conditions and the announcement that the Viceroy is discussing the matter with the Congress and the Muslim League. This statement is regarded as very encouraging as it shows a definite attempt on the part of the British Government to meet the Congress wishes and create a proper political atmosphere in the country.

I find gratification in Simla. Even British opinion as reflected in the columns of the British Press supports the Congress demand for declaration of aims. Everywhere the demand is for clarification of war aims in detail and provision of a common platform for all countries.

Dr. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford deprecates the negative attitude and wants the British people to think in terms of the new world order. It seems clear that any declaration which will satisfy India politically will be welcome to British opinion. According to well-informed circles, Mahatma Gandhi's talk with the Viceroy yesterday was only the beginning and not the end of serious conversations. It is surmised that Gandhiji pressed strongly for acceptance of the Working Committee's resolution. Though from the spiritual standpoint his personal views are as stated by him publicly, Gandhiji wants the British Government to come out with a full, frank declaration and supports Pandit Jawaharlal's plea. What the latter has said is "Our final step will depend on the gesture from Britain. There is no bargaining spirit. Bargaining would not be compatible with our professions of freedom. It is up to the British Government to give a response."

LEAGUE RESOLUTION.

There is general regret that Mr. Jinnah has not been able to come to Simla to meet the Viceroy. If he had come, it would have provided an opportunity for him to meet Gandhiji Prominent members of the Muslim League are pressing this meeting. In the course of an appeal, in the "Civil and Military Gazette," Sir Sikandar asks Mr. Jinnah to meet Gandhiji not as a politician but as a statesman to solve India's difficulty. The Congress Working Committee had issued an invitation days ago to Mr. Jinnah. It is, therefore, hoped Mr. Jinnah would stand above petty considerations of prestige and meet Gandhiji as early as possible, for enunciating a common policy as suggested by Sir Sikandar. There is reason to believe that recent reactions of Muslim opinion are distinctly favourable.

Comments in Muslim circles on the Muslim League resolution show that there is really nothing tangible or operative in the resolution. It is being interpreted in different ways by different people; by some as an unconditional offer, by some as a mere catalogue of grievances and by some as being not inconsistent with the Congress demand for a declaration. As conflicting views had to be reconciled for a show of unity, it had to be vaguely worded but the need for clear presentation of India's case from the point of view of India's common national objective seems now to be recognised in prominent Muslim circles.

The next few days may witness important developments in this direction.

WARDHA'S STAND & SRIVASTAVA'S DOUBT

Faith In Gandhi-Linlithgow Negotiations

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

Sir Jwalaprasad Srivastava in the course of a Press interview says: one man who can bring about unity in India is Gandhiji and he appeals to Mahatma in the name of all that is sacred that he should rally India round himself and fight those enemies of humanity who must be fought at all costs.

Sir Jawala says, he met the viceroy at Simla and with the best of intentions British Government may not be able to devise any scheme to further advance the constitutional field so long as we remain disunited. We never had a greater friend of India than Lord Linlithgow.

In Sir Jawala's view the Congress Working Committee's War resolution ignores the realities of the situation. Supposing the Viceroy were to turn round and say, you claim to represent India as a whole, will you bring me an agreed formula of something which will be acceptable to Muslims, "Forward Bloc" princes, etc., who do not agree with you. What answer will the Congress give to such a pertinent question.

Sir J. Srivatsava then dilates on the difficulties of an agreement. He asks, will Pt. Jawaharlal be able to deliver the goods?

Continuing Sir Jwala, quotes the Gita saying, "rightful action and not the fruits thereof should be our concern."

REACTIONARIES AT IT AGAIN

But Congress Will Take Up The Challenge

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD: Sept. 27.

Informed political circles here believe that reactionary forces in the country are being mobilized against the Congress demand.

It is believed Sir J. Srivastava's statement provides a clue to what might have transpired at the Viceroy-Gandhi interviews.

It is considered not unlikely that Congress may take up the challenge of the reactionary forces and, if necessary, even insist on a national referendum to decide the issue whether it represents an overwhelming majority of the people on any decision taken by it.

Sardar Patel, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier and others proceeding to the meeting after the opening of the Churchgate Branch of the Khadi Bhandar on Tuesday evening.

Subhas Leaves Bombay To-day

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will leave Bombay to-morrow, September 28 by the Jubbulpore Mail for Chheoki.

From Chheoki Mr. Bose will proceed to Allahabad reaching there on September 29. After halting for a day at Allahabad Mr. Bose will proceed to Calcutta.—United Press.

FRESH ARRESTS IN PUNJAB

Under Defence Of India Act

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

Several more arrests have been made in different parts of the province under the Defence of India Ordinance.

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf, ex-General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, Gujranwala, was arrested at Gujranwala and Mr. Abdul Aziz, a prominent Socialist worker of the Punjab and President of the Rawalpindi District Congress Committee was arrested last night at Ganjamandi where he was to have addressed a public meeting.

Mr. Inayat Mohammad Ibrahim of Jaranwala, Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim of Lyalipur and Mr. Ghulam Nabi, an Ahrar poet of Amritsar, also have been arrested under the same Ordinance.—United Press.

LET MAHATMA BE 4-ANNA MEMBER

Resolution For A. I. C. C.: Kripalani's Request To Journalists

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

A suggestion that Mahatma Gandhi be requested to enrol himself as a four-anna member of the Congress so that he can play his part in the present crisis with full authority, is made in a resolution tabled for the forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee to be held at Wardha.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, has been receiving applications for press passes for the forthcoming session of the A. I. C. C. He advised the applicants to communicate with the Secretary of the Reception Committee of the A. I. C. C. at Wardha who will issue such passes.—United Press.

Digboi Strike Committee's Appeal To Mahatma

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik, General Secretary of the Central Digboi Strike Committee, has, "United Press" understands, sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi at Simla appealing to him to raise the case of Digboi strikers during his interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

Mr. Pramanik has made a special appeal to Gandhiji that something material should be done to implement the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay about the Digboi strike.—United Press.

Tushar Kanti Ghosh's Party To Pressmen

SIMLA, Sept. 27

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", entertained the press correspondents at the Headquarters of the Government of India at a luncheon party at Davicos this afternoon.—United Press

Acharya Ray's Health

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Acharya P. C. Ray has not been keeping good health for the last few days. He was examined by Dr Nilratan Sarkar who is of opinion that Acharya Ray should take complete rest and that all forms of exertions including that of receiving visitors and replying to correspondence are dangerous to him in his present state of health.—United Press

Prajamandal Secretaries Arrested At Abu Road

(From A Correspondent)

SIROHI, Sept. 27.

Shantilal and Ramesardayal Jt. Secretaries Parjamandal, Abu Road Branch, were arrested this morning under section 124, at Abu Road and were brought to Sirohi central jail. They are treated as special class prisoners. Important towns are observing hartal.

Leela Chitnis And Bombay Talkies

The following statement has been issued from the Bombay Talkies Studios, Malad:

The announcement made by the "Studio Spy" in the film page of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Wednesday morning that Miss Leela Chitnis has signed for a second picture with the Bombay Talkies, is incorrect. The fact is that Rai Bahadur Chuni Lall has started a talk with Mr. Baburao Pendherkar to find out whether Miss Chitnis can appear in another picture of the Bombay Talkies without in any way interfering with the Huns' Pictures production programme. Until this talk reaches a conclusion, any statement that Miss Chitnis is appearing in a second Bombay Talkies picture is premature and misleading.

B. A. Khimji's Election Announced

The result of the election of Mr. B. A. Khimji to the A.I.C.C. was formally announced at a meeting held on Wednesday night at the Congress House, of the 'delegates' from the Bombay City.

Mr. Khimji was duly elected to the seat there being only one nomination.

It may be recalled that the vacancy was caused as a sequel to the disciplinary action taken recently on Mr. K. F. Nariman by the B.P.C.C.

100 Miles Swimming Race

ALLAHABAD, Sept 27

The all-India long distance swimming race will be held at Allahabad over a distance of 100 miles in the Ganges River between Allahabad and Mirzapur under the auspices of the Agarwal Seva Samiti Boy Scouts and Swimming Association of Allahabad. The start will be on October 7 at 4-30 p.m. and the race will last for 24 hours.—United Press

Pears
TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP
After a wash with Pears Soap you can feel your skin made firm and fresh again
That's PEARS
TONIC ACTION
PEARS TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP
TG. 2-98
A. & F. PEARS LIMITED, ISLEWORTH, ENGLAND

They Opened Fire In Self-Defence

EVIDENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS BEFORE AUGUST 1 FIRING INQUIRY

Dramatic details of the incidents leading upto the firing by the police on an unruly crowd at Chota Qabrastan on August 1, were given by Sub-Inspector A. M. H. Ismail and sub-Inspector V. S. Sami, when the inquiry into the firing was resumed by Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield, at the High Court, on Wednesday.

They described how hemmed in by a hostile crowd and subjected to a persistent attack by it, they felt compelled to open fire.

Examined by the Advocate-General, witness stated that on the day in question he was on duty at the Fifth Lane, Kamatipura, with a "fire section" under his charge.

About 4-15 p.m. he was told by one Suleman Abubaker that policemen were being attacked near the Northbrook garden by Muslims. He, therefore, moved up to the junction of Trimbak Parasram Street and Grant Road. When he reached Grant Road he saw two Hindus lying injured on the tram track. He called a passing Victoria, and sent them to hospital. Just then a shower of stones fell near him from the direction of Chota Qabrastan.

He saw a Muslim crowd flinging stones at Sub-Inspector Samy and a few constables in the Northbrook gardens. He moved towards the Police Chowki on Northbrook Garden side with a view to aid Sub-Inspector Samy. He was immediately surrounded by a hostile crowd. He appealed to the people not to attack the police. They did not listen to him but continued stoning and abusing the police. He saw one man a few paces in front of him, about to hurl a stone at him. He caught hold of the man and handed him over to the policemen.

OFFICER SURROUNDED.

The crowd became more infuriated and demanded the release of the man. He was surrounded on all sides and was roughly handled. He was trying to extricate himself when Sub-Inspector Samy came to his help. Both the officers asked the crowd to clear out and when their appeals proved of no avail, they charged the crowd.

The crowd only attacked with greater vigour. Witness, who had already been hit by several stones, was hit by another under the right eye. The crowd set upon the police and attacked them. Someone in the crowd snatched a 'lathi' from a police constable and beat him with it.

About that time witness saw a man in the crowd aiming a huge stone at a constable. He drew out his service revolver and fired into the crowd. Both he and Sub-Inspector Samy repeatedly warned the crowd and opened fire.

Just about then, Inspector Hewson came up and he also opened fire. Seeing the crowd still in a menacing mood witness asked two of his men also to open fire.

At this stage witness saw a man in the crowd aiming a stone at Inspector Hewson. Witness again fired from his private revolver as he had no time to load his service revolver. By then Inspector R. G. Tawde and Deputy Inspector B. D. Sawant also came up and opened fire.

Inspector H. T. Hewson of Dongri stated that before the procession arrived he noticed a large crowd on Sandhurst Road. A tram car had come to a standstill at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Duncan Road. Two caps from the heads of passengers in the tram were snatched away by people in the crowd and thrown in the air.

On Grant Road witness met Sub-Inspector Newlands throwing a cordon across Northbrooke Hindus. This enraged the Muslims from getting to grips with the Hindus this enraged the Muslims who threw stones at the police. Witness was hit by a large stone on the left shoulder and he fell down. Sub-Inspector Newlands helped him up. Newlands asked him if he should fire. Witness said "No" and went up the Northbrooke Street to tackle the Hindus. Sub-Inspector Greig, Sami and the witness succeeded in dribing both the Hindu and Muslim crowds, which were stoning each other.

The Muslim crowd went towards the Northbrooke Gardens with the witness at their back. He saw a tram being stoned and a litte after heard shots being fired. He rushed towards the spot and saw Sub-Inspectors Sami and Ismail. Both the officers and a few of the constables there, were hemmed in and finding their lives in danger, he opened fire.

Inspector R. G. Tawde, and Deputy Inspector B. D. Sawant also gave evidence generally bearing out the depositions made by the other officers.

Police Naik 3068 B described how he was dragged out of a Victoria in which he was taking two bleeding and unconscious Hindus to hospital, by a Muslim crowd and how he was assaulted and his umbrella and baton snatched away from him. Sub-Inspector Ismail ran to his rescue and fired a shot. He was injured under the right eye, on the left hand and had two of his ribs broken.

The inquiry will be resumed today (Thursday).

STANNEXMA
For pimples, rashes, sores ringworm, ulcers, dhobis itch, Bangal cot, unequalled for ECZEMA

MIRACULOUS RECOVERY FROM FEVER

"No sooner had I recovered from a severe fever attack," writes Mr. Alex Miranda "than I was laid up with another. I felt exhausted, couldn't eat, vomitted much, and rapidly got weaker. The doctor put me on to Horlicks saying this would give me new strength quickly. It was the first food that stayed in my stomach. I got bet ter very soon. Ever since I've felt full of vitality and had no further attacks. I will always keep Horlicks in my house."

Mr. Alex Miranda
Goa.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Plea For Further Reduction Of Maximum Prices Of Food Stuffs

The Secretary, Bombay South (Girgaon) Hindu Sabha, has submitted the following memorandum to the Governor of Bombay:—

You have lowered the maximum increase in the prices on certain food-articles to 10 per cent. on the prices ruling on 1st September 1939. In this respect our urgent demand is that you should lower it still further to 5 per cent. on prices of all food-stuffs prevailing on the 1st of August 1939 instead of on tht 1st September.

As regards medical supplies, the provincial Government has every power to lower the maximum. We therefore urge that your ministry should take into account not only the demands of the masses but the bitter protest of high-placed medical practitioners and their medical union.

Regarding food-stuffs we earnestly suggest that the Government should open cheap grain-shops.

We also suggest a price-control Board representative of all interests concerned should be appointed by the Government.

The Government must also punish those merchants who have exploited the public upto this moment by keenly investigating their account books.

Mr. Nataraj Vashi In Calcutta

Mr. Nataraj Vashi, the well-known dancer, has now settled down in Calcutta, where he has formed his own troupe of musicians and dancers, and he intends to give a series of performances there during the middle of October at the time of the Poojah holidays. Later he proposes to go on a tour of Northern India.

On The Air

SEPTEMBER 28

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit; 8-10 Radio Orchestra. 8-20 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 8-35 Gujrt. 8-40 News (H.) 8-50 News (E.) 9-0 Master Vasant Amrit. 9-25 On Bended Knee. 9-35 Kesarbai Bandodker.

12-30 p.m. Ditties in Duets. 12-10 Songs from Sind. 12-50 Gujarati Geets. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 String Music 1-30 Music. 2-30 Music 2-35 Roads and Communications by Prof. K. P. Kulkarni. 2-50 Some Indian Ragas. 3-0 Kavitecha Abhyas (M.) by pupils of Wilson High School. 6-0 G. S. Yellapurkar. 6-20 Munnabai. 6-30 Ladies' Compartment. 7-0 Caricatures (G.) by Bachubhai Ravat. 7-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Master Vasant Amrit. 8-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila. 8-30 People's Banks by B. C Durant. 8-45 Star-Lit Night. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News (H.) 9-15 News (E.) 9-35 Victor Siqueira and Serenaders. 9-50 Dunstan Roberts, Bass. 10-0 Victor Siqueira and Serenaders. 10-10 Charie Kunz: Pianoforte. 10-20 Hilda Flanders: Entertainer. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Kesarbai Bandodker. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1. 9-35 G. S. Yellapurkar. 9-45 One Husband and two Wives (G.) by Yagnesh Shukla. 10-5 Kesarbai Bandodker. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Master Nawal. 8-15 Rafiqabai. 8-30 Master Hashmat.

12-0 noon Pakke Gane.

1-0 p.m. Albert Sandler's Orchestra. 6-10 Geets 6-30 Afsana Dar Afsana (H.) 6-45 Asad Ali Khan. 7-0 Sut Mind. 7-10 Rafiqabai. 7-25 Ghulam Sabir. 7-30 Master Nawal. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Asad Ali Khan. 8-40 Rafiqabai. 8-50 Master Nawal. 9-35 Education, by A. B. A. Haleem. 9-50 Master Hashmat. 10-0 From Khayal to Geet.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Asad Ali Khan 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1. 6-45 Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-50 Rafiqabai. 7-0 Master Hashmat. 7-15 Vasanti. 7-25 Asad Ali Khan. 7-40 Radio Orchestra. 7-45 Rafiqabai. 8-0 Master Nawal. 8-15 Durbari on Surbahar. 8-20 Master Hashmat. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1.
7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2
8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Khadim Husain Qawwal. 6-15 Bawa Ganpati of Multan. 6-35 Ferozabai. 6-55 Ahmadi Khan. 7-5 Khadim Husain Qawal. 7-20 Bawa Ganpat of Multan. 7-40 Bai Laxmibai. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Mother-in-law. 8-30 Khadim Husain Qawwal. 8-45 Ferozabai. 9-35 Vishwa Bharati (H.) by A. Charkarvarti. 9-50 Khwab-I-Nishat.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

10-30 a.m. Shrada Abahan.

12-30 p.m. Out of th e Box. 1-30 For You, Madam! 1-50 Musical Interlude. 2-0 News and Views. 2-5 Find Flaws. 5-0 Selection. 6-10 For Countryside. 7-0 Binapani Mukherjee I. 7-20 Mohammad Hossain. 7-40 B. K. R. Chowdhuri. 8-5 What after Death (B.) 9-10 Moral Re-Armament. 9-30 Chand Sagar.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

10-30 to 11-30 As in Calcutta 1.

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-10 As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 Rathin Chowdhuri. 6-25 Satyendra Nath Sen. 6-35 Pankaj Kumar Ganguli. 6-50 Sukumar Ganguli. 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta I. 9-30 Violin by Violet Waring. 9-45 Ambitious Amateurs.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Carnatic Orchestra. 5-10 Krovi Sastri: Voice. 6-0 N. R. Krishna Iyer: Flute. 6-45 Krovi S. Sastri: Voice. 7-15 Hidden Treasures. (T.) 7-30 N. R. Krishna Iyer: Flute. 8-15 Shrimati P. S. Rajayee Voice. 8-45 Melody on Viota. 8-55 Hitching your Waggon to Star by E. F. G. Keyser. 9-30 Shrimati P. S. Rajayee Voice.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Chorus. 6-10 Sriranga Nitulu. 6-20 Kasturi R. Ranga. 6-35 Cholera: (T.) 'Medico'. 6-45 to 10-30 As in Madras 1.

B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. Life Blood of Empire. 7-45 Lucky Dip. 8-30 My Life in Militia. 8-50 Music for Dancing. 9-30 News. 9-45 Intermission. 10-20 and 10-55 to 11-0 At Black Dog. 11-30 News. 11-45 London Success.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s.)

5-30 p.m. Mahboob Bux and Party. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu.) 6-30 Studio Orchestra. 6-40 A. R. Khan. 7-10 "What newspapers said last month" (E.) 7-25 Sarwar Husain. 7-45 Mahboob Bux and Party. 8-30 Records. 8-50 Sarwar Husain. 9-10 A. R. Khan. 9-30 Mahboob Bux and Party.

LAND OF RURAL DEMOCRACIES

Dr. Mukherjee On "Ancient Indian Culture"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee, delivered the fifth of the series of his lectures on "Ancient Indian Culture", at the Ramkrishna Mission Institute of Culture before a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. Hirendra Natha Dutta, presided.

Dr. Mukherjee said, "On close analysis of the methods of ancient Governments like Ashoka's, it was found that the King's authority was very much circumscribed in the interests of popular democracy. But the Hindu idea of political organisation did not aim, on principle, at over centralisation.

If the Empire as a unit was unwieldy in size, the best thing for administrative purposes was a process of extensive decentralisation of authority whereby self-government was granted liberally down to the lowest people in the villages, to the rural population. Therefore, Ashoka's Empire was of a very different kind and it rested upon a vast scheme of subterranean democracies by which the people were left to govern themselves through their own institutions.

The result was, every village in ancient India was functioning as a Republic by itself, so much so that India was a land of rural democracies and each village or union of villages was a State within a State. There was the Sovereign at the top but below the Sovereign, there were these various grades of self-governing institutions operating in different spheres.

Ancient India had produced actual Republics in addition to the Monarchies. The Pali records show how each republic was transacting its own business in its own Parliament".—United Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM CLASH IN HYDERABAD

2 Killed, 27 Injured: Trouble Due To Music Before Mosque

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 27.

Two died and 27 were injured, four seriously, as a result of a Hindu-Muslim clash last evening in Warangal, says an unconfirmed report.

It appears that a Ganapathy procession was taken out by Hindus from Ramalingeshwar temple and when it reached the Osmania Mosque some Muslims came out of the Mosque and objected to the playing of music before the Mosque. This led to a clash between the two parties. Official confirmation is lacking.—A. P.

C. I. STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Narendra Deo To Preside Over Executive Meeting

BHOPAL: Sept. 27.

Acharya Narendra Deo will preside over the meeting of the Working Committee of the Central India States' People's Conference to be held at Khandwa, on October 4 next.

The Committee, it is understood, will consider the international situation and the alleged repercussion of Praja Mandal activities in Central India States. — United Press.

Standing Committee To Meet At Wardha On Oct. 6

SIMLA: Sept. 27.

An important meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference has been summoned at Wardha for October 6 to consider the War situation.

Its importance lies in the fact that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is Chairman of the War Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee is also President of the Conference.

Other items on the agenda of the Standing Committee include the Dhami Firing, the Orissa Committee Report, the Patiala Ruler's recent statement which formed the subject-matter of correspondence between Gandhiji and the Ruler, the Mysore struggle and the Hyderabad settlement.— United Press.

10 MUSLIM LEAGUERS ARRESTED

For Agitation Against Goondas Bill In Frontier Assembly

PESHAWAR, Sept. 27.

Ten Muslim Leaguers out of about 300 were arrested this noon by the police at the gate of the Frontier Legislative Assembly while shouting and hurling abuses as a protest against the Goondas Bill which was being discussed in the Assembly. The situation became tense and the members left the Chamber.

The Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, came out of the Chamber and succeeded in dispersing the demonstrators for a few minutes.

They gathered again and ten arrests were made by the police for alleged abusing the Premier. A black flag carried by a demonstrator was snatched away by the police.—United Press

25 Ahrars Arrested

AMRITSAR, Sept. 27.

Twenty-five Ahrars were arrested this morning under the Defence of India Ordinance as a sequel to a demonstration made by them following the arrest of Choudhury Afzal Haq, prominent Ahrar leader.

The arrested persons were alleged to have exhorted the public to observe a hartal to-day as a protest against the arrest of their leader.—United Press.

A. R. P. LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

Lighting restrictions are to be applied again in full beginning from the evening of Thursday, Sept. 28.

Government has decided to give some further time to allow people to make arrangements for complying with the restrictions and the issue of orders to enforce the restrictions is postponed.

The lighting restrictions in private houses which people are requested to observe are as follows:

(1) No interior light should be visible from outside a building in a seaward or upward direction.

(2) No unscreened or brilliant interior light should be visible from outside a building in any other direction.

Other restrictions are that—

(1) No lights for ornament or advertisement should be exhibited on the outside of any building.

(2) Headlights on motor vehicles should not be used unless they have been obscured by paint or brown paper so as to diminish and diffuse the light.

Buy Khadi Hundis

The Hon. Secretary, A. I. S. A. Bombay, Branch, writes:—

Khadi Hundis worth Re. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 will be in circulation from 1st October '39. Khaddar may be purchased in exchange of these Hundis from any of the certified Bhandars of Bombay and Suburbs.

These can be had from—

A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, Khadi Bhandar, Mandvi Branch, Azad Bhavan, Mandvi, Khadi Bhandar, Fort Branch, Readymoney Mansions, Churchgate Street, Fort;

Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, Khadi Shop, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum;

Gandhi Seva Sena (Sales Dept.) Nair Bldg., Sandhurst Road, Bombay, and

Gandhi Seva Sena, Adenwala Bldg., Chawpatty.

Ramkrishna Mission's Flood Relief Work

The Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur Math, Dt. Howrah, writes:—

The public is aware that for the last five weeks we have been carrying on flood relief work in Union No. 12 of the Daspur Thana, in the Ghatal Sub-Division of the Midnapur District. On the 17th September our fifth weekly distribution was finished.

The relief has to be continued for three or four weeks more. But our funds are almost exhausted and need immediate strengthening. In aid of these thousands of suffering and homeless men, women and children we earnestly appeal to the generous public for contribution, which, however small will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Central Advisory Board Of Education

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

The annual meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education will be held in Madras on January 15 and 16 next.—United Press.

FORTHCOMING GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATION

Nine-Day Programme Commences On October 2, To Popularise Congress Activities

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement regarding the celebration of Gandhi Jayanti:

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the citizens of Bombay will celebrate the 71st Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi from Monday, Oct. 2, which is Gandhiji's Birthday according to Christian Calendar, to Tuesday, Oct. 10, which is the birth anniversary according to Hindu Calendar. This period of nine days from October 2, to Oct. 10, both days, inclusive, will form the Gandhi Jayanti Week.

Advantage is taken of this occasion to explain and popularise the Congress programme and Congress activities. The B.P.C.C. has, as usual, arranged a elaborate programme of Jayanti Celebration, including special emphasis on activities which are dear to Ganhiji's heart.

Besides public meetings and demonstrations, there will be Khadi Pheries, propaganda for the spread of articles of Village Industries, 'Priti Bhojan' with our Harijan friends and a function in honour of 'Rashtra Bhasha,' our National Language. We have no doubt that the citizens of Bombay will co-operate with the Congress organisations in the City in making the Jayanti Celebration a great success.

The following advance programme has been fixed and this will be supplemented from day to-day:

Monday, Oct. 2, 1939: 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Public Meeting at Azad Maidan, Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., will preside and Shri B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of the Bombay Government and Shri G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will address.

Sunday, Oct. 8, 1939: 9-30 a.m (S.T.) Free Cinema Show for Harijans and Congress Workers.

6 p.m. (S.T.) Priti Bhojan (Cosmopolitan Dinner) at the Congress House.

Hindi Elocution Competition—Time will be announced later on. Besides these, the D. C. C's. will have their separate programmes for the respective Wards.

BUY AND SELL KHADI ON GANDHI DAY

Dr. Rajendra Prasad's Message To All Indians

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

Mr. Mulshankar Bhatt, Secretary All-India Charkha Sangh has received a message from Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President in connection with the forthcoming 71st birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The following is a translation in English of the original Hindustani message:—

Mahatma Gandhi's 71st birth day is coming shortly. The whole country will pray to God for having spared him for these years and for many returns of this day. We all who respect him must spend the day in selling and purchasing Khadi, for Gandhiji regards Charkha and Khadi as his special symbols. During the last two years the production of Khadi has increased largely but the sales have not increased correspondingly. It must be increased and the people must be made to understand that Khadi is the only industry which is to-day giving employment to three lakhs of people. All Congress workers and committees must use the Gandhi Jayaniti for the sale and purchase of Khadi.

GRAND KHADI WEEK CELEBRATIONS AT UDAIPUR

UDAIPUR, September 26.

The Secretary of Mewar Khadi Bhandar, states that on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's 70th birthday, Mewar Khadi Bhandar has decided to celebrate Khadi Week at Udaipur from the 2nd October to the 10th idem. An exhibition of Mewar products will be held during these days and there will be a demonstration in carving and spinning. Poems will be read on khadi, village industries, untouchability, prohibition, purdah system, and the life of Mahatmaji. The poets are requested to kindly attend the occasion or to send their poems. Prizes will be awarded to the best spinners in the charkha competition.

Buy Khadi Caps On Gandhi Jayanti Festival

Mr. Ealvantrai J. Mehta of the All-India States' People's Conference, writes:—

"The 71st birthday of Mahatma Gandhi falls shortly, when many persons will no doubt buy Khadi and Khadi goods. There is also a very large number of persons who, though they have a love for Khadi and its use, are unable to do so, due to its supposed 'dearness' in price. I urge these people to go in at least for a Khadi cap, in the beginning, which will be a good beginning for ultimate resort to the use of Khadi alone, in all cases. In this period on the eve of the birthday celebrations since reduced prices for Khadi goods are kept, persons will buy at least Khadi caps."

BUILD UP YOUR STRENGTH WITH BOVRIL

The human body is a marvellous organism but there are limits to its endurance.

Start today to build up your strength with Bovril and enjoy extra energy and vitality.

Bovril is of two-fold benefit. It nourishes as well as stimulates. Bovril brings you concentrated goodness, and by helping your powers of assimilation, it enables you to get more nourishment from your other food.

LAST THING AT NIGHT DRINK

BOVRIL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

for ULTRA MODERN FURNITURE
PHONE 34136
67, QUEENS RD.
Jayanand Khira & Co

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1939

SKIN BOONE LOTION
CURES rapidly BARBER'S ITCH, RING-WORM of all kinds and anywhere on the body. INSTANT CURE for STINGS of MOSQUITOES and other insects. Will not stain clothes. Will not injure the most delicate skin. No discomfort of Grease or Oil. Will dry up instantly on application. Cure guaranteed.
Agents:
Sorabji Hormusji & Co.,
BOMBAY 2.

THE Half-Column

By "DIM"

Says Mr. Ghasvala (introduced as Gasvala by the President of the Rotary Club) about the Dual System: "Surely a system which has been in existence for 120 years should deserve greater consideration at the hands of the Government." If that were true what about British Imperialism which has created a system for over 150 years?

* * * *

In Bombay at the moment is Rupchand Bilaram, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. He attended the Rotary Club Junch and listened to the remarks about efficiency made by the speaker. There is, of course, no Dual System in Karachi.

* * * *

Another interesting figure in town is F. E. James, perhaps one of the few Englishmen-in-India with some vision on the Indian question. Some vision—it all depends on which word you put the emphasis on.

* * * *

One sees with great enthusiasm the presence of that eminent Calcutta lawyer looming over the sombre drabness of the Bombay High Court. Sarat Bose has come to argue the appeal of his brother in the V. J. Patel Will case. Sarat Bose shines as much in the Bar, as his brother does in the 'Forward Bloc.'

* * * *

Will the racing correspondent of a certain Parsee paper please note that the name of Shantidas Askuran's horse is Le Duc (pronounced. Le Dook) and not Le Duck, as he says week after week in his paper? Meanwhile can't the Right Man ever do the right thing?

O'DWYER'S TRIBUTE TO SIR SIKANDAR HAYAT KHAN

His Leadership Will More Than Maintain Tradition Of Punjab This Time

LONDON, Sept 27.

In the last War, says Sir Michael O'Dwyer in a letter to the "Times", India raised some 700 thousand combatants and sent oversea more than one million men. Punjab alone furnished more than half the fighting men. To-day the Punjab under the stimulating leadership of Governor Sir Henry Craik, and its distinguished Premier Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan will more than maintain its splendid traditions of loyalty and service.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer refers to Sir Sikandar's stirring appeal on the day of the declaration of war (which the "Times" reproduces) and adds, it has already evoked the most enthusiastic response and those in a position to judge are convinced that, if called upon, the Punjab will furnish half a million men and again prove its proud claim to be the swordarm of India. —Reuter.

Property Tax Case Dismissed With Costs

Unanimous Decision Of All Three Judges

Plaintiff Granted Certificate To Appeal To Federal Court

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Special Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Kania delivered judgment in the suit filed by Sir Byramjee Jijibhoy against the Province of Bombay, the Bombay Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner, challenging the validity of the Urban Immovable Property Tax.

Their Lordships held that the tax was within the competence of the Bombay Legislature. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

The three judges were unanimous in their decision against the plaintiff.

On an application made on behalf of the plaintiff, Their Lordships granted a certificate to appeal to the Federal Court against the judgment.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment observed that certain provisions of Part VI of the Bombay Finance Act, 1939, had the effect of charging the tax on the owner of a property, and by the amending Act the tax was made the first charge upon the building or land affected thereby ,and upon the movable property, if any, found upon such building or land. Section 212 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act had a similar provision for the Property Tax leviable under it, which was made a first charge upon the land or building subject thereto.

The question which arose in the suit was whether the imposition of the impugned tax was within the legislative powers of the Bombay Provincial Government, under the Government of India Act, 1935. Section 99 of the Act empowered the Federal Legislature to make laws for the whole or any part of British India, and the Provincial Legislatures were given powers to make laws for the Province or any part thereof. By section 316 of the Act, the powers conferred on the Federal Legislature were at present exerciseable by the Central Legislature.

List I of the seventh schedule of the Act referred to powers of the Federal Legislature and included Item 54 which was "taxes on income other than agricultural income," and Item 55 provided for "taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies". List II, which comprised matters within the legislative authority of a Provincial Government, included Item 41 which provided for "taxes on agricultural income" and Item 42 provided for "taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows".

The impugned tax might fall either under Item 42 of the Provincial list and not within the Federal list; or it might fall under Item 54 or 55 of the Fereral list and not within the Provincial list; or, it might fall within both the lists.

His Lordship had no doubt that the impugned tax was a tax on lands and buildings and falls within Item 42 of the Provincial list, unless it was excluded by reason of its falling within the Federal list. His Lordship also felt no doubt whatever that when the impugned tax fell within either Item 54 or 55 of the Federal list and also within Item 42 of the Provincial list, the powers of the Indian Legislature must prevail to the exclusion of the powers of the Provincial Legislature.

Continuing the Chief Justice observed that Item 54 of the Federal List embraces taxes on income, and in his lordship's opinion, all the items in the Provincial List must be so construed as to exclude taxes on income.

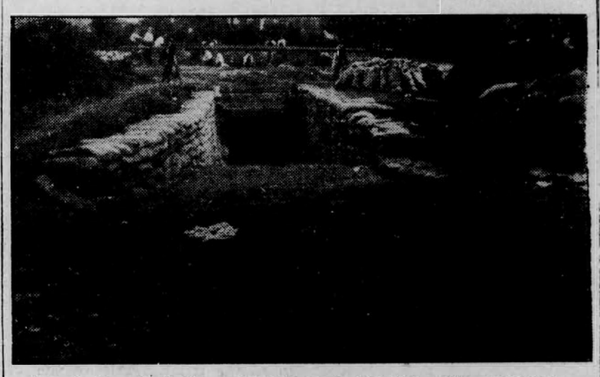
The Advocate General, on behalf of the Government, had relied on the recent decision of the Federal Court in the Excise Case in which in order to reconcile the Federal and Provincial Lists, the Court gave a more restricted meaning to the words "duties of Excise in the Federal List", so as not to nullify a particular power contained in the provincial list.

In his lordship's opinion, there were many taxes on lands and buildings which did not involve. a tax on income, as for example, taxes on area, flour space, frontage or occupation. "In my opinion, to cut down the meaning of such clear words in taxes on income by a reference to the provincial list, would be to disregard altogether the plain intention of the Legislature, as shown in section 100".

Was the impugned tax a tax on income within Item 54 of the Federal List or a tax on the capital value of the assets within Item 55? In considering a ques-

(Continued on page 2, column 1.)

AIR RAID SHELTERS.



This is trench-shelter, somewhere in London, with accommodation for about a thousand people. Made of reinforced concrete and heavily reinforced with sandbags it affords the maximum protection against high explosives.

Improvised air-raid shelters are in every street in Britain's capital and emphasize the readiness of the nation for every emergency. Here is a shop which gives shelter to people caught in the open during raids.

PROTECTION TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Edit. page.)

manufacturers who have therefore petitioned to the Government for protection and to whom the postponement of the tariff enquiry has come as a shock.

Indeed without suitable protection, there can be no inducement to mills producing kraft, wrapping, packing and machine glazed varieties of paper. The Tariff Board had itself estimated the cost of production without profit at Rs. 349 per ton, based on a works cost of Rs. 288 and overhead charges of Rs. 61 per ton. Indian kraft, however, was selling at Calcutta and Bombay at Rs. 280 per ton, a figure which is Rs. 69 lower than even the estimate of the Tariff Board which is always a conservative one. The Indian mill-making kraft is thus forced to lose heavily, in the absence of protection. Such an eventuality would be very unfortunate from the standpoint of national industries and kraft in particular, because: first, the raw material, namely bamboo pulp is available in plenty; secondly, there is a large market for it and lastly it could be supplied at satisfactory prices and quality.

What is happening to kraft paper is really symbolical of what must happen to the other new industries, if they are started to fill the gap created by the absence of imported articles. Here is a splendid opportunity to make India self-sufficient in a large number of goods, provided fiscal policy is shaped on more realistic lines and with a view to help Indian industrial development. This pedantic insistence on 'discriminating protection' has been played out; it must give place to a more full-blooded policy of active support to Indian industries. The war can only emphasise this conclusion.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Profiteering & Chemists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That profiteering Chemists and Druggists must be warned seems to be the upshot of the meeting of the medical fraternity at the Blavatsky Lodge. How about the rest who are responsible for the present high prices of medicines and drugs is a question which spontaneously comes up. The retailers, unfortunately, constitute the front line and have to become gun fodder. But the men behind are equally responsible and may be guilty.

Government orders fixing the price limit at 20 p.c. over those prevailing on the 1st of September appear at first sight to be unjust and unreasonable so far as medicines are concerned. But a closer examination of the factors governing prices will prove the wisdom of Government' action.

So long as costs and supplies are normal the great factor of competition will exist and influence. I may illustrate my point by an example. The products of some firms are supplied regularly from local stocks at 20 per cent. discount to the chemists and are still sold to the consumers at 10 to 15 p.c. discount leaving only 10 to 5 per cent to the dealer although he would be justified in keeping all the 20 per cent for himself. Why does he not do this? The assurance that supplies will be normal and the fear that the other dealer will give a bigger discount is the answer.

On the other hand in cases where supplies are scanty and irregular and agents only profess to maintain normal conditions and prices the result has been quite contrary to expectations. Prices have gone up to their limit and may even have exceeded in many instances.

The resolution that a Controller should be appointed with an advisory board consisting representatives from Government, Medical Profession and Trade is most welcome. The Government restrictions so far are not very comprehensive or fair in some instances. There are several factors which have increased the prices of imported drugs to nearly 35 per cent over those prevailing on the 1st of September. For instance; American Exchange, freight and war risk insurance alone work up to about 30 per cent. over normal. Quinine is paid for in collars or guilders even in Bombay and due to the present exchange the Rupee price works up to much more than 30 per cent. How then can anybody expect the Chemist to keep within the Government limit? A Controller with an advisory board as suggested will be able to revise and publish prices from time to time.

Coming to Indian concerns, this is no doubt their opportunity to forge ahead. But to what extent Indian medicines are Indian is a moot point. Many of the ingredients are of foreign origin and their supplies and prices are as uncertain as everything else today. But the far-sighted Indian manufacturers who have any national interests at heart and are really equipped for research work will certainly explore all indigenous sources.

It is surprising that the meeting referred to above has not moved any resolution deploring the indiscriminate use of foreign medicines. It is generally known that several crores of rupees are going to the coffers of Western manufacturers from the Indian patients, none too rich to pay.——Yours, etc.,

N. R. SHARMA,
President,
Retail & Dispensing Chemists' Association.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Appeal To Liquor Licensees

"A LICENSEE" appeals to those liquor licensees who are yet renting their old premises to open grain and provision stores there, which will be doing a public service in the present days of profiteering.

Girls' School At Mahim

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The lower Mahim Municipal Marathi School for girls is situated at the Portuguese Church Street. It is indeed very difficult and risky for little girls to cross the road and enter the School premises on account of the enormous traffic of to-day. It is really a matter of anxiety to the parents and other guardians of children who have to come and go through the Agar Bazaar and Portuguese Church Streets. The number of Motor Cars going to and from Worli is exceedingly large and all the residents of Dadar will unhesitatingly say how very undesirable it is for the School to have its premises on a road which is so busy. Motor Cars coming from Agar Bazaar and Portuguese Streets are not even controlled by "a caution Board". Cars are recklessly driven and no check means or otherwise. It is, therecould be put on these by legal fore, a source of danger. Accidents very often occur and a fresh example of the victimisation of a tender girl of 6 years old, will bear testimony to this. Miss Kunda Kulkarni was fatally knocked down by a car while crossing the road on the 7th instant. For want of open space in front of the school premises, girls are greatly inconvenienced. They cannot move about and play and in order to be out of sight of their superiors who might rebuke them on that account, they run up to the open space of the Shree Hanuman Temple in front of the School. Notwithstanding the danger of crossing the road girls are tempted to go to the Hanuman Temples. Moreover, the visits of the religious minded people to the Hanuman Temple, the scent of the sweet flowers that are showered on the idol and the tinkling of the bells naturally attract the little girls to the Temple. The tragic end of the small girl is, therefore, self-suggestive of the fact that the School should be shifted to a place of safety, so that such tragedies may not occur. If the School authorities pay no heed to this there will be no alternative left except to appeal to the Police Commissioner the Municipal Commissioner and the Western India Automobile Association, who no doubt will take up the matter more seriously in the interest of public safety.—Yours, etc.

M. S. KHOPKAR.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

WELL, DONAVAN, IT'S MIDNIGHT AND EVERYTHING SEEMS TO BE GOING ALL RIGHT/
YEAH--- SO FAR, WADE / WHERE'S THAT THORNE DAME?
MAGDA? SHE'S POWDERING HER NOSE.
I TOLD YOU BEFORE I DON'T TRUST HER ... I'M GOING TO PARK MYSELF WHERE I CAN SPOT HER SWISHING OUT IN THAT GRASS SKIRT O' HERS/
MEANWHILE IN THE TREASURE ROOM...
THIS GUY'S SUPPOSED TO BE ON GUARD OUTSIDE THIS ROOM. GO TAKE HIS PLACE --- SO NO ONE GETS WISE/
OKAY, JAGGER ... BUT I WISH MAGDA WOULD HURRY UP, WHATEVER SHE'S DOIN'/
2-13
Copr. 1939, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.